INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,128—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1897.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October, 1897.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. BRITANNIA	5525	J. [illegible] Parfitt	16th Octr.
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	23rd „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	30th „
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
B.L. EGYPT	8000	P. F. Briscoe	13th „
M* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	20th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5182	W. A. Wheler	27th „
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes	4th Dec.
B.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	11th „
M* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th „
B.L. CALEDONIA	755	W.B. Andrews	25th „

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI • MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M * proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Nov., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Dec., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	16th Oct.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,000	21st Oct., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 14, 1897.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about the
A Steamer	5,264	31st October.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2 September, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Appl[illegible]

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th Oct., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 19th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 14th Oct., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 5th Nov.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 22nd Oct.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 24th Oct., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th October, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	26th November.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	DeMaubeuge	5,707	21st Oct., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporite	4,583	11th Nov.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, every 28 days.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 16, 1897.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	2nd Nov.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY	and
CAPE TOWN	SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 8th October, 1897.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TREACHER & CO.'S SPECIAL PREPARATIONS FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND DIARRHŒA, &C.

MANY years' practical experience has proved the EFFICACY of the following well-known REMEDIES, and no Household or Traveller in the East should be without a supply.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.

(Made from the Government Formula.)

These Medicines are used and recommended by the Local Government and the Health Department.

		Pints. Rs. a.	Quarts. Rs. a.
In Bottles with Opium	Cash	1 4	2 4
	Credit	1 7	2 8
Do. without „	Cash	1 0	1 8
	Credit	1 2	1 11

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.

(Astringent, Anodyne, Antispasmodic.)

In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 12 and Re. 1-4
	Credit	„ 14 and „ 1-7

For convenience and economy in hospitals, &c., &c., the above will be supplied in bulk at a reduction.

TREACHER'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

A safe and rapid cure in a highly concentrated and portable form. This should always be kept handy for cases of emergency, and from its portability commends itself to the notice of Travellers.

Per Bottle	Cash	Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-12
	Credit	„ 1-2 and Rs. 2- 0

FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL.

(Prepared from the Rind of the Fruit Œgle Marmelos.)

A remedial Agent of great service, especially in all stages of Dysentery.

This Preparation is prepared with the greatest care by us from Fruit specially imported into the Presidency.

Per Bottle	Cash	Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4
	Credit	„ 1-7 and „ 2-8

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.

(Prepared with the fresh Pulp of the fruit of the Œgle Marmelos.)

This is in the form of an agreeable confection, and whilst the Medicinal properties are fully retained, its pleasant taste renders it acceptable to all patients alike.

Per Jar	Cash	Re. 1-4
	Credit	1-7

SYRUP OF AUSTRALIAN RED GUM.

An efficacious remedy generally prescribed in combination with the Extract of Bael.

Per Bottle	Cash	Re. 1- 8 and Rs. 2- 8
	Credit	„ 1-11 and „ 2-14

CHOLERA PILLS.

(Opium, Black Pepper and Asafœtida.)

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 12
	Credit	„ 14

ISPAGHUL SEEDS.

A mild Astringent and Demulcent Indian Remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 12
	Credit	„ 14

TRIPLE CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR.

(Rubini's Formula)

Has been found of high value in simple Diarrhœa and the earlier stages of Dysentery and Cholera.

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 12
	Credit	„ 14

CHLORODYNE.

(Treacher's own make.)

The above is largely employed by medical men, and also in Hospitals. As an Astringent it is a most reliable remedy, and seldom fails to give relief in either Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or Cholera.

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 14
	Credit	Re. 1-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATED STANDARD NOVELS.

Each Vol., Rs. 2-10.

THE WORKS OF THOMAS LOVE PEACOCK.

With Introductions by George Saintsbury.

MAID MARIAN AND CROTCHET CASTLE. Illustrated by F. H. Townsend.
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[illegible]OND. Illustrated by Carl Schloesser.
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LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR
NEW
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE,

WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

TWO FINE DRINKS

FOR EVERY-DAY USE

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

KEMP'S Household Claret,—

Per Dozen Quarts	Rs. 14	4
Per Dozen Pints	Rs. 8	4

KEMP'S Edina Pure Scotch Whiskey.—

Per Dozen	Rs. 31	8
Per Bottle	Rs. 2	12

THESE BRANDS hold an established position in the Market, because they are

GENUINE, UNADULTERATED.

LIQUORS.—Sold at moderate prices but of quite exceptional quality and value. We solicit a trial.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO.'S HELICAL TUBE MACHINES.

The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

			Rs.		Rs.
Model "Z" Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.	Cash.	450	Credit.	500
„ "P" „ Roadster, 32lbs.	„	410	„	456
„ "S" „ Roadster, 35lbs.	„	330	„	372
„ "O" „ Road Racer, 26lbs.	„	400	„	445
„ "R" „ Road Racer, 29lbs.	„	330	„	372
„ "G" Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	„	410	„	456
„ "H" „ Roadster, 34lbs.	„	330	„	372
„ "N" Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	„	200	„	220
„ "5" Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	„	525	„	585

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

BY THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE WATER ! PURE WATER ! !

A NEW DISCOVERY
IS USED AS THE MEDIUM IN

KEMP'S STANDARD WATER FILTER.

IT CONTAINS NOTHING INJURIOUS.
IT REMOVES ALL SUSPENDED MATTER.
IT ÆRATES THE FILTERING WATER.
IT IS EXCEEDINGLY CHEAP.

THE FILTER IS CONSTRUCTED FROM DESIGNS

PREPARED BY KEMP & CO.

EASILY CLEANED.
VERY PORTABLE.
STRONG AND HANDSOME.
MODERATE IN PRICE.
PRICE : 1 Gallon Size, Rs. 12.

KEMP & CO., LD., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE is the richest, known as a tonic—restorative with a delicious flavour. It is preserved according to the process of M. PASTEUR, and is highly recommended by medical men. Per doz. Rs. 26.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD, BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE ! TO SMOKERS NOTICE ! !

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

				Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50		per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia „	50		„	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25		„	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25		„	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—

					Cash Rs.	as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez	in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	„	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	„	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	„	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	„	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	„	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	„	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		„	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		„	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		„	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		„	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

TO COMMEMORATE

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK

Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

BEEHIVE BRANDY

Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.
D. D. BARIA.
E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.
S. C. OOMRIGUR.
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J. N. KAPADIA.
P. M. DAMANIA.
P. C. SHROFF.
A. C. SHROFF.

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per AUSTRIAN Lloyd's s. s. "MARIA VALERIE," from JAPAN, CHINA and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Steamer, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 12.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and the claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

EMIL SCARPA,
Agent.

POONA EXTRA MEETING 25TH & 27TH OCTOBER.

THE ADDED MONEY in all RACES is Rs. 200 to the winner and if not less than 5 start Rs. 50 to the second.

Entry Rs. 10 to close at 6 p.m. Wednesday, 20th, with Rs. 5 extra for each horse left in, for the first day after noon 23rd, and for second day after noon 26th.

All communications to be addressed to

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

20, Queen's Gardens, Poona.

GUICHARD POTHERET & FILS.

Fresh Consignments
OF GENUINE RICH BURGUNDIES.
From Above Firm to Hand.
Apply to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREEMBAT, BOY.

ASQUITH
&
LORD,
APOLLO ST.,
BOMBAY.

DRESS SHIRTS
From Rs. 5-0.

SOFT SHIRTS
From Rs. 4-8.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

The property of a gentleman—

1 lot of household furniture consisting of handsome drawing-room suit, ottoman, iron bedstead, reclining sofa, sideboard with mirror, hatstand, dumbwaiter, marble top tables, filter, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome light and easy running four-wheeled dog-cart with hood.
1 handsome light American mail coach in very good order.
1 grey Arab about 14 hands, 5 years, broken to saddle and harness, believed sound.
1 powerful bay Australian gelding, 15-2, 5 years, goes well in single and double harness.
1 new Howe lady's pneumatic tyred bicycle, nearly new.
1 handsome strong brown waler mare, very showy, goes in harness, the property of a deceased Parsee gentleman.
1 grey Arab horse, 7 years, goes well in harness.
1 handsome strong-built landau in very good order.
1 strong-built tonga suitable for single or pair.

AUCTION SALE of Arab Horses and Ponies at Ali Bin Ameer's Stables, Ripon Road, Byculla.

On SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, by order of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co., Ld., and on account and risk of the owner, Sayed Bin Mahomed.

Ex. s. s. Naseri.

5 Arab horses.

Also 15 Arab horses and ponies, the property of different native dealers proceeding to their country.

The horses are now on view.

Pursuant to the Decree, dated the 19th day of July, 1897, passed in the High Court suit No. 650 of 1896, wherein Mr. Kursondas Purshotumdas was plaintiff and Mr. Raghunath Mukand was defendant, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, by order of the receiver Mr. Kursondas Purshotumdas, at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, at 4 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of October 1897, all the right, title and interest of the plaintiff and the defendant herein in the undermentioned immovable property :—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land or ground, with the incompleted building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel, on the Government House Road, Bombay, containing by admeasurement (3,120) three thousand one hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 235, and which Government land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Ward Nos. 597, 598, and Street Nos. 5 and 6, together with the hedges, ditches, ways, sewers, and drains, and bounded on the east by the Parel Road leading to Government House, on the west by the property of Goverdhan, part of which is Government land, part of which is Inam land, on the north by the property of Jeejeebhai Dadabhai, and on the south by the property of Nowla Damodhar, and are now in the possession of the said Raghunath Mukand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai and Jamietram, solicitors, at their office, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.—Dated this 6th day of August, 1897.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 15th October, 1897.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS "VICTORIA MANSION," ON THE RIPON ROAD, AT BYCULLA.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the second mortgagee, Lakmidas Morarjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hajee Essa Hajee Essak, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of July, 1896, and subject to the principal amount and interest due at foot of the deed of first mortgage, dated the 17th day of February, 1886, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and Messrs Cursondas Vullubbdas, Gordhundas Goculdass Tejpal and Ramchunder Hemraj, the trustees of a Deed of Settlement, dated 1st February, 1893, the following property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 922 square yards, situate at Byculla, on the Ripon Road, in the sub district and Island of Bombay, together with the messuage or building and stable standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. —, and Street No. —, and bounded on the east by the property of the said Hajee Essa Hajee Essak, on the west by the said Ripon Road, on the north by the property of Moulvie Hajee Abdoola Jitaker, and on the south by a private passage, and beyond that by the property of the said Hajee Essa Hajee Essak, and which said property is known as "Victoria Mansion," and is in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH VICTORIA.

On MONDAY, the 18th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned.

ex s. s. Deepdale.

1 English-built Victoria by Cienny and Co., London.
1 English-built Victoria by Coles and Co., London.
1 English built Victoria by Turrill.
1 English-built Victoria by Booker and Sons.
Also 1 English built boat.
Shaped landau with brake, by Hart.
1 " four wheeled dog-cart.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

The property of Mr. E. J. RAYMOND, consisting of glassware, plated and crockery ware, copper utensils, dining table, pier table, sofas, sideboard, chairs, cloths, press, marble table, single and double cot, writing table, etc.

4 sets solid nickel silver mounted English-made single harness, made to order.
1 English clock, striking, by Newton, of London.
1 photographic box camera, 10 by 8, with Dallmeyer lens, tripod, slides and accessories.
7 cases enamelled ware just landed s. s. Gisela, consisting of tumblers, spittoons, basins, bowls, etc.

On account of the concerned, ex. s. s. Thorndale—
M. P. Co. 1-25—25 drums each 3 gallons carbolic acid.

AT 2 P.M.

1 vis-a-vis, nearly new, made to order, at the Bombay Sassoon Reformatory.
1 English built boat-shaped landau, with brake, by Hart.
1 nearly new brougham, open on all sides, made to order, by Mr. Manekjee Cowasjee Coachbuilder.
1 American trotting cart with bicycle wheels.
1 handsome four wheeled dog-cart, in good order.
1 glass fronted double seated brougham.
1 handsome light victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

SALE OF 14 CASES GERMAN SILVER WIRE.

On MONDAY next, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

ex s. s. Rufford Hall.
6 765 15-16—2 cases German silver wire.
ex s. s. Hispania.
6 774 9-10—2 cases German silver wire.
ex s. s. Branksome Hall.
6 774 11-12—2 cases German silver wire.
ex s. s. Armenia.
6 774 15-16—2 case German silver wire.
6 779 3—1 case German silver wire.
6 779 4—1 case German silver wire.
6 777 5—1 case German silver wire.
6 777 6—1 case German silver wire.
6 777 7—1 case German silver wire.
6 777 8—1 case German silver wire.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF AN UNDIVIDED HALF PART OR SHARE IN A FLOUR MILL, situate at New Nagpada, Mustan Tank, outside the Fort, and known as "The Empress Roller Flour Mill."

On TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Esmailbhoy Nansey, the transferee, of the mortgage, and on account and at the risk of surviving mortgagor, Jafferbhoy Khakeebhoy Pudumsey, and the heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor Karmaleebhoy Khakeebhoy Pudumsey, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated 21st April, 1897, made between the said Karmaleebhoy Khakeebhoy Pudumsey and Jafferbhoy Khakeebhoy Pudumsey of the one part, and Messrs. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy and Noor Mahomedbhoy Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy of the other part.

All that the undivided half part or share in the business of Flour Millers carried on under the name of "The Empress Roller Flour Mills" at No. 23, New Nagpada, Mustan Tank, outside the Fort of Bombay, and of and in all the plant, trade fixtures, engine, machinery, utensils, implements and effects now being in and about or belonging to the said Flour Mills, or used or employed in or about the trade or business.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum Back Road, opposite the Old Girgaum Police Court, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, books, pictures, iguns, portmanteaus, copper and brass utensils, lamps, harmonium, piano, etc., the property of the late Rao Bahadoor Luchmunsing Zavsing, Superintendent of Railway Postal Service.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY USED AS TANNERY AT DHARAVI.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Hajee Tyeb Hajee Gani, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, in one lot, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned three pieces of land with the messuages, building factory, and chawl standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 6312, 6315, and 6316, and Street Nos. 211, 204, and 205, and used as a Tannery.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Tocca ground or land with compound standing thereon, situate at Dharavi, fronting on the southern said of the Dharavi Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 6, 11, 13, 16, and 30, consisting by admeasurement 4,247 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east partly by the ground of Nagu Patel, partly by the ground of Warati Appa, and partly by the ground of Haree Sowanonbi, on the west partly by the ground of Mahadevrao Basker and partly by the ground of Aitwar Faram, on the north partly by the ground of Allipodia and Company and partly by the ground of Ancia Frances, and on the south partly by the ground of Antone Keirut Bhundaree and partly by the ground of Miguel Doming Bhundaree.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land or vacant ground of Tocca, situate at Dharavi fronting on the southern side of the said Dharavi Road, within the sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Colletor of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 3, Collector's new No. 15755, and new Survey No. 1-305, containing by admeasurement 474 square yards, be the same, little more or less, and bounded on the east partly by the ground of Peerbhoy Damjee, partly by the ground of Ismail Gool Mahomed and partly by the ground of Cuttay Syed Mahomed, on the south by the ground of the said Cuttay Syed Mahomed, on the west partly by the ground of Heerjee Khimjee, partly by the ground of Sheetaram Narayen, and partly by the ground of Damodher Dewjee, and on the north by the ground of the said Damodher Dewjee.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of Tocca land or ground, situate at Dharavi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvi, on the southern side of Dharavi Road, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 17 and 39, Collector's new Nos. 15792 and 15827, and new Survey No. 4-289, containing by admeasurement 610 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east and north by the ground of Cuttay Syed Mahomed and Company, on the west partly by the ground of St. Michael's Church, and partly, by the ground of Nagia Jasking and Kutirga Hawalia, and on the south by the ground of Yadeo Bhikajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE
of valuable household furniture,
also Paris made furniture,
victoria, horse, saddlery pneumatic bicycle,
the property of
MONSIEUR JOS. PELINSKI de BELTY,
French Consul,
at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hil,
On SATURDAY, 30th October, 1897.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SQUARE PIANOFORTE, JEWELLERY, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. P. F. Gallagher, consisting of—

English chest of drawers, sofa, teapoy, whatnot, mahogany square pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, wearing apparel, 1 old watch, diamond, pearl, emerald and turquoise rings, coral earrings, napkin rings, &c.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th October, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and other sweepings, as well as a large quantity of waste paper, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place :—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton and other sweepings, &c.

Also

A large quantity of waste paper.

Also

On account of whomsoever it may concern—

7 bags coals, Howrah to Victoria Terminus, invoice No. 8, of 22nd May, 1897. Consigned to Mr. Watkinson.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 15th October, 1897.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter season.

NOTICES.

RE THE VICTORIA ROLLER FLOUR MILLS, LIMITED,
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE LIQUIDATORS of the abovenamed Company are now prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the said Company's Mill (including land, buildings, machinery, etc.) at Grant Road, as a going concern, or for the purchase of the land and buildings only, or for the purchase of the machinery or any part of such machinery.

The land is of foras freehold tenure and admeasures about 4368 square yards.

The Engine is compound surface condensing by Messrs. Douglas and Grant.

There are 2 Boilers 94' × 6', one of 120 lbs., and another of 106 lbs. pressure certificate.

Green's Patent Economiser.
One Quadruple Acting Donkey Feed Pump.

The Milling Machinery is mainly from Mr. Henry Simon, of Manchester. The Mill is made perfectly automatic, according to his design by his own Millwright. The Machinery which is in good working order can operate on about 112 candies of wheat per day of 24 hours, and its outturn of flour and bran was a favourite in the Bombay Market and elsewhere.

Detailed particulars of the premises may be seen at their Office No. 95, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay. Offers should be in writing and made before the 15th day of October, 1897.

The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept any offer.—Dated this 13th day of September, 1897.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY,
DINSHAW FURDOONJEE,
Liquidators.

NOTICE TO SHIP-OWNERS AND AGENTS.

TENDERS INVITED FOR FREIGHT CONTRACT BY THE BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders of the Rates per ton, including rebate allowance to the Association at which owners and Agents of the Steam-ship Companies are prepared to Contract for the Shipment of Piece-Goods (amounting to nearly 1,50,000 packages per year) from Glasgow and Liverpool via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following terms :—

1. The Rates to be Tendered must be (1) for freight from Glasgow to Bombay and (2) for freight from Manchester Warehouse to Bombay, and in both cases inclusive of all charges including free delivery in the Prince's Dock.
2. Goods from other towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to shippers of the equivalent of the carriage from Manchester Warehouse to alongside Steamer.
3. Sealed Tenders addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Association must reach the Undersigned, on TUESDAY, the 23rd November next.
4. No undertaking is given so that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

For the Members of the Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association.

MOTILAL KANJI,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1897.

P. S.—Draft contract can be had on application at the office of the Association.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	"	6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

PURE AERATED WATERS.
FROM
BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA whichever required, and see that you get them, as unprincipal wondors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirasing.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL — A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Clarement Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER, 1897.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
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PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

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BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva. Smyrna. Port Said, Odessa Jerusalem.

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

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BY JOHN O'NEILL.

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CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.

1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Picus.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdemancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident
7. The 'Aopv' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp— and Dor.

THE STONE.

9. Natural Magnets; Meteorities and Beth-Els.
10. The Loadstone Mountain —Crete.
11. 'Mayvns, Medea and Maia—Touch-stone.
12. The Œdipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.

THE PILLAR.

15. The Axis a Pillar
16. Divine Names in Lat.
17. The Tat of Ptah—The Tee and Umbrella.
18. The Heavens Palace and its Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.

22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.

24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne Ag Lauros.
27. The Gods of the Druids.

POLAR MYTHS.

1. The Navels—Nave Hearth-fire—Sanctuary
2. The Rock of Ages.
3. The Arcana.
4. The North
5. The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole Star.

APPENDIX.

a Additions and Subtractions.
b Skeleton Argument.
c Lapses and Relapses.

VOLUME II.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.

THE WHEEL.

1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel.
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune.
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Romaunt of the Rose.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.

9. Shoes of Swiftness.
10. Buddha's Footprints.
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Legs o' Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Suastika.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The Doric Fret.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon.
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods.
21. Ceraunia, Brontia, and Ombria.

DANCING.

22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping.
26. The Sadi.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of the Stars.
29. The "Dancing" Dervishes.

THE SPHERE.

30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-God.
32. The Wings of Kronos
33. Divine Birds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Egg.
36. The Winged Scarab.

SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.

KRONOS AND PTAH.

1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols O, D, & D.
3. Fallen Gods.
4. Polar versus Solar Worship.
5. The White Wall.
6. Argos, Argo, and the Argei.
7. Danae
8. Seb-Kronos.

THE KABEIROI OR KHABIRIM.

9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally.
11. The Three Kabeiroi.
12. The Two Kabeiroi
13. The Dioscuri.
14. Corybantes.
15. The Curetes.
16. The Dactylee.
17. The Telchines.
18. The Arvalian Brothers.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS— (Resumed).

THE HEAVEN'S-RIVER.

1. The Milky Way.
2. The Bees.
The Milky Way (Resumed).
The Glyph ᴍᴍᴍ
Holy Water.
6. Nebulæ and Meteors.
7. Weaving the Veil.

HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS) MYTHS.

THE MOUNTAIN.

1. Atlas.
2. Meru.
3. The Dual Mountain.
4. Holy Mountains generally.
5. Mountain Climbing.
6. Parsi Dakhmas.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Pays de Cocagne.
11. The Cone.

POLAR MYTHS.

THE NUMBER SEVEN.

1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Major
3. Thebes.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Maruts, and Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).

THE SOUTH.

1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus. Also from Volume I.
3. The Tomoye.

UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.

1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinvadh Bridge.
3. The Heaven's box.
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS.

RAGS.

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have reminiscences of a 'heaven's-worship of the very remotest and most faded antiquity,' beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday.'—The "National Observer," May 5, 1894.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—"M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a celluxeux volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Moliere—Lubin: 'Morgue voila une sotte nuit, d'etre si noir que cela! Je voudrois bien savoir Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourquoi il ne fait point jour la nuit—Clitandre: 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile. Tu est curieux, Lubin—Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avois etudie, j'aurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songe.

"M. O'Neill a ete hante par le meme reve que Lubin, mais il a sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et d'avoir une riche imagination. . . . Si M. O'Neill ne dissipe pas la nuit des origines de la vie religieuse de l'humanite, il fait jaillir a mainte reprises du choc des elements qu'il a assembles, des eclairs qui ouvrent un instant des perspectives interessantes et nouvelles sur le chaos primitif."—Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Janvier-Fevrier, 95.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 54m. Sun sets, 5h. 37m. High water 1-35m., 1-3a. Low water, 7-22m., 7-12a.
Sind and Punjab Cotton Press Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.
Variety Entertainment, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Parel Gymkhana.
Gymkhana Hockey Tournament.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Gospel Temperance meeting, 8-45 p.m. (Music. Open to all.)

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Ganges entered the dock yesterday, and the steamers Mozafari and Baron Ardrossan left it on Wednesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Trieste entered, and the steamer Singapore left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5 o'clock.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.—The result of the recent examination of articled clerks for the office of solicitor of the High Court was declared yesterday. Out of five candidates who presented themselves, Mr. Rustomjee Perozshah Mehta, articled clerk to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, and Mr. Kaikhosroo B. Mehta, articled clerk to Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, were declared to have successfully passed the examination.

OBITUARY.—The death of Mr. Shamjee Jaitha took place at his residence in Galwady, Kalbadavie Road, on Wednesday afternoon. The deceased was for about thirty years past connected as a partner with the firm of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Co., merchants and mill-owners. He died at the advanced age of 60 years. He was of a very mild and genial disposition, always taking an active part in the administration of the firm's trade on the Malabar coast. He had great sympathy for the poor, and has opened several charitable asylums in his native place in Kathiawad. The deceased leaves a widow and nephews. As a mark of respect for the deceased several establishments of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha & Co. were closed yesterday.

A SPOILT SON AND HIS MOTHER.—Sorabji Pestonji Thanawalla appeared before Mr. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, to answer the charge of assaulting and using abusive language to his mother Avabai. The complainant said that the accused who was her only son, was leading a fast life, and ran through Rs. 3,000, left by his late father, in a very short time. On the night of the 22nd the accused came to her house, and demanded some money, and as she declined to give to him, having no money by her, he assaulted and abused her. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 25, in default to undergo 20 days' rigorous imprisonment. The fine, if paid, was ordered to be given to the complainant. The accused was also bound over in a sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace for 6 months.

FATAL FALL OFF A WINDOW.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Sonapore cemetery, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Dugdoo Shaboodin, a Mahomedan boy, aged three years and a-half, residing with his parents on the second storey of a house at Khoja Street. About half-past 5 o'clock, on Monday evening, the parents were taking their meals in an inner room, and the deceased was playing in the front room, which had two windows overlooking the road. There was a gap in one of the windows, caused by two of its wooden bars being missing, and the boy while playing near it, suddenly dropped out through the opening and fell on to the road below, sustaining serious injury to the head. The father took the child to the J. J. Hospital, where, after the injury was dressed, he brought the deceased home, where he died on Wednesday evening. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

WELL-FOUNDED SUSPICION.—Noorkhan Hoossein, a noted character, having a record of four previous convictions against him, was, on Tuesday morning, about 3 o'clock, going along the Khetwady Cross Road, carrying three fowls, valued at Rs. 3, in his hands, when he was challenged by a policeman, who took him in custody. Upon an inquiry the policeman ascertained that the fowls belonged to one Jaffer Hoosein Kassum, a coach-builder of Khetwady, who identified them as his own property. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable De Burgh charged the accused Noorkhan, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of fowls. After the evidence was recorded, the police officer in charge of the case informed the Magistrate that the accused came out of the Thana jail on the 5th October last, after serving a term of one year's rigorous imprisonment. His Worship sentenced him to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THEFT BY A TABLE BOY—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Okseffe prosecuted Devnath Ramak, a table boy in the service of Mr. John Curram, a carding master, employed in the Jacob Sassoon Mill, and residing in the premises of the mill, at Sopari Baugh Road, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft as a servant of a silver watch and chain, valued at Rs. 35, and currency notes and sundry other articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 78-8, the property of his master. The accused, who was engaged in his master's service on the 22nd September last, suddenly disappeared on Friday last. On the following day the property mentioned in the charge was found missing from the complainant's room and a report was made to the police, who on the same day arrested the accused at Carnac Bunder while leaving for his native country with the whole of the stolen property in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to be rigorously imprisoned for a period of three months.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A DOG-CART.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Mooktee, a Hindu woman, aged fifty years, residing with her son in Peerkhan Lane. On Sunday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the deceased was attempting to cross the Bellasis Road, to go into the Peerkhan Lane with a basket, containing fire-wood, on her head. Just then a dogcart, driven by a sahib, came from the Parel Road, and was going towards Treacher and Company's establishment, at a moderate pace. The sahib called out to the deceased, but she did not appear to hear, and before he could pull up, the woman was knocked down by the horse's head and one of the wheels of the dogcart passed over both her legs. The sahib stopped the gharry, and having applied some dressings to the deceased's legs, sent for a stretcher and despatched her to the J. J. Hospital. After admission into the hospital, fever set in, and continued until her death, which took place on Wednesday evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Walton charged Luximon Shivji, a Bhundari, with stealing a cotton bag, containing Rs. 12-13, from the person of Luximee, a woman, having a stall at Null Bazaar for the sale of vegetables, and residing at Parel. Early on Wednesday morning the prosecutrix left home with the money bag on her person, to go to her shop at Null Bazaar, and just as she was passing the Byculla Police Station, on the Parel Road, she was knocked down by the accused, who snatched away the money bag from her person and absconded. The woman raised an alarm, which brought up a policeman, who chased the accused, and arrested him after a short run with the property in his possession. The accused in his defence said that the prosecutrix, while walking along the road, accidentally tripped and fell down, and as he happened to be about the place, he went up to her and picked up the money bag, which was lying near her. He was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—Mahomed Aga Mirza, of bad repute, was, yesterday, charged by Inspector Saunderson, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with having in his possession wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 4, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The accused was further charged with theft as a servant of a watch and chain, worth Rs. 15, the property of Mr. Alexander R. Freitas, a coach builder of Girgaum. About four months ago complainant engaged the accused in his coach factory at Girgaum as a day labourer, and on the same day missed his watch and chain from the premises. The accused did not come to work on the following day, and suspicion pointed to him. A report was made to the police, but neither could the accused nor the property be traced until Sunday last, when the man was arrested on suspicion by a policeman with pieces of wearing apparel in his possession. After his arrest the police recovered the watch. He admitted the theft and also two previous convictions. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of five months' rigorous imprisonment.

A WELL-KNOWN PARSEE CONFECTIONER ROBBED.—Mr. Rustomji Framji, confectioner of Girgaum Road, has reported to the police that, on Wednesday evening, about 8 o'clock, he returned to the shop after having had a drive, and having removed from his person his coat and bundee, hung them up, the former inside the shop and the latter on a nail over the entrance. The complainant then sat down in a chair in the road in front of the shop immediately beneath the place where the bundee was hanging. About an hour afterwards he asked one of his servants to hand him down his bundee for the purpose of getting a letter from one of its pockets, when to his surprise on looking up, he found it missing. There were ten servants employed in the shop at the time, and several customers had visited the place during the interval. The bunder contained a set of gold buttons, one metal watch and gold chain with gold American dollar attached; the chain and dollar weighing fifteen tolas, currency notes to the amount of Rs. 75, and cash to the amount of Rs. 49, in all collectively valued at Rs. 782. The number of the watch is not known. The bundee, it is believed, has been stolen by one of the customers, who took advantage of its position, while leaving the shop.

SAVANTWADY NOTES.—A correspondent writes:—We have had abundant rainfall throughout the State this year, and the autumn crops are in an excellent condition. The reaping of the early crops is in full swing. We are also fortunately free from the two memorable scourges of the year, viz., famine and plague. No doubt the effects of the external famine were severely felt within the State boundaries; but the severity was officially declared, after careful investigation into the agricultural condition of the farmer, to be not so serious as to require the opening of relief-works in the State. As regards the bubonic plague, no indigeneous case has yet been reported within the State borders since the beginning of the epidemic. Thus while nature is too kind to us, we are not without experiencing difficulties through human agency. The town of Savantwady boasts of a water-supply secured to it some six or seven years since through the humane and unremitting exertions of Colonel Phillips, then Political Agent of the State. The management of the water-works has been entrusted to the engineer of the State. The present incumbent of the office is an L. C. E. quite fresh from his University examinations. The supply from the water-works is quite sufficient to satisfy the demands of the townspeople even in April and May. Just now we are approaching the end of the rains and the water in the Charatha Service reservoir is full to the brim. Still our engineer, for reasons best known to himself alone caused much inconvenience and trouble to the people for some days in the past week by keeping the Service reservoir open for not even half the number of usual hours.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Dhondu Yesu Yeshwantrao and Gunpat Hiroba Patel, late forest guards in the Panvel Range of the Kolaba Division, are hereby declared incapable of serving Government again any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY THE 14TH OF OCTOBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·841	Calm	1	93·1	60·2	58	...	15·86	−1·18
Sirsa	29·822	S	1	95·8	63·3	55	...	13·53	+1·06
Delhi	29·812	Calm	2	92·2	65·9	40	...	20·16	−6·07
Agra	29·806	NW	2	94·0	68·4	57	...	38·53	+11·48
Cawnpore	29·808	WSW	2	91·8	61·5	64	...	26·72	..
Allahabad	29·795	WNW	2	92·1	65·4	66	...	42·70	+6·46
Jhansi	29·828	Calm	1	96·1	68·2	44	..	24·62	−12·71
Jacobabad	29·795	Calm	1	98·5	59·0	60	..	4·04	+1·31
Karachi	29·828	Calm	5	91·8	70·0	88	...	11·80	+5·72
Jeypore	29·841	NW	2	96·6	66·5	48	...	15·33	−11·21
Ajmere	29·868	Calm	3	89·4	63·7	58	...	22·68	+2·83
Deesa	29·838	ESE	5	92·8	65·5	68	...	21·77	−3·88
Ahmedabad	29·831	E	1	94·7	73·6	74	...	31·79	...
Bhuj	29·819	N	6	96·0	68·4	68	...	13·09	−0·50
Rajkot	29·842	NE	3	92·9	67·4	72	...	30·80	+3·15
Ghadechi	29·814	N	4	95·6	71·3	51	...	20·09	..
Veraval	29·816	N	8	87·1	72·3	82	...	18·62	..
Neemuch	29·869	WSW	4	92·2	63·2	48	...	27·88	−2·61
Indore	29·854	NNE	2	88·2	60·1	68	...	30·74	−1·82
Saugor	29·825	N	8	88·3	65·1	49	...	38·99	−6·32
Jubbulpore	29·840	Calm	...	88·9	61·8	76	...	46·63	−9·20
Hoshangabad	29·849	Calm	...	89·3	64·7	72	...	48·59	−4·59
Khandwa	29·850	Calm	2	91·2	64·1	69	...	25·20	−5·44
Raipur	29·828	E	3	88·8	67·2	66	..	34·64	−14·90
Nagpur	29·821	Calm	3	91·3	67·6	55	..	35·87	−9·13
Amraoti	29·823	ENE	2	90·2	69·8	46	..	24·74	−7·94
Akola	29·842	SE	3	93·3	67·3	59	...	22·81	−10·05
Surat	29·808	Calm	2	96·2	72·5	72	...	39·03	−6·45
Malegaon	29·840	WNW	3	90·4	62·2	59	..	21·44	−0·71
Bombay	29·820	E	6	84·4	78·7	89	...	81·46	+9·70
Poona	29·840	Calm	6	85·5	69·9	88	...	23·47	+1·00
Ahmednagar	29·824	NW	1	82·7	66·4	82	..	18·00	...
Aurangabad	29·838	NE	2	90·8	66·7	41	...	22·94	...
Sholapur	29·843	ESE	5	85·2	72·0	88	0·53	19·00	−8·24
Ratnagiri	29·802	Calm	4	88·4	75·9	82	..	136·70	+28·87
Belgaum	29·816	Calm	7	80·7	64·6	88	1·88	41·34	+1·54
Goa	29·823	NE	5	86·0	75·4	87	...	105·97	..
Karwar	29·800	Calm	2	84·2	74·5	90	...	134·68	+16·46
Mangalore	29·796	E	2	86·3	76·4	89	0·08	152·96	+47·06
Calicut	29·787	W	5	86·8	75·5	90	0·30	143·39	+51·13
Cochin	29·804	NNE	M	86·3	77·1	90	0·03	115·72	+37·45
Bangalore	29·843	NW	6	79·3	65·3	92	0·85	35·68	+10·59
Secunderabad	29·791	NE	3	90·2	71·8	71	...	13·12	−14·28
Masulipatam	29·772	NW	4	89·6	76·1	91	0·10	17·64	−9·73
Bellary	29·849	Calm	11	84·7	71·3	79	0·15	21·23	+8·28
Cuddapah	29·800	SW	L	91·0	72·7	95	2·12	27·76	+4·70
Madras	29·759	W	6	93·5	73·5	95	2·45	27·74	+9·02
Coimbatore	29·792	W	2	86·4	73·1	84	...	9·86	+2·75
Trichinopoly	29·760	WNW	4	87·0	75·9	79	...	22·31	+7·86
Negapatam	29·758	C	3	91·0	78·4	86	...	9·42	−4·39
Colombo	29·803	W	10	90·9	80·0	83	0·01	30·01	+3·67
Aden	29·905	E	6	95·3	76·9	28	...	0·62	+0·19

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·00 (83·00); G. T. H.=0·00 (82·95); St. G. H.=0·00 (81·73); C. P.=0·00 (81·46).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Bangalore and Coimbatore, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution continues to be very irregular, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds at Raipur and Masulipatam are cyclonic, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Colombo. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° in excess of the normal at Madras and Negapatam, and the minimum 4° in excess at Secunderabad. The highest and lower temperatures in the shade were 98° and 59° respectively at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased considerably at Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras, and Negapatam, and the skies are cloudy to overcast on the Malabar Coast, in the Madras Presidency, and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency. Heavy rain has fallen at Madras (2·45") and Cuddapah (2·12"), over an inch at Belgaum (1·88"), light to moderate showers at Sholapur, Bangalore and Bellary, and a few drops at Mangalore, Calicut Cochin, Masulipatam and Colombo. The isobars as well as isabnormals indicate the probable existence of a low pressure area to the south-east of Madras and east of Colombo in the Bay, where the weather is squally, rainy and more or less unsettled. This low pressure area shows at present a tendency to move westwards, and the weather in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast is in an unsettled condition. Conditions are very favourable for local rain in the Madras Presidency, Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast, and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCT. 14.

Thursday:—The barometer has fallen slightly in the Ganjam Coast and briskly in the south of the peninsula, but has been nearly steady elsewhere. The low-pressure area over the Bay is slowly developing and apparently advancing westward, but elsewhere the pressure remains very uniform. Winds are cyclonic over the Bay area and are beginning to blow strongly at Diamond Island, elsewhere the wind direction is variable and the force is light. Mean temperature has risen in parts of the Punjab and generally fallen elsewhere. Mean temperature is lower than usual over Burma, North Bombay, Indus Valley and part of the Deccan, but elsewhere the heat is excessive, the highest maximum being ninety-nine at Tinnevelly. Rain has fallen generally in Lower Burma and part of the peninsula, while showers have occurred in Orissa and snow is falling on high elevations of Kashmir. The principal rainfall amounts are:—Over two inches at Raichur, Cuddapah and Madras; over one inch at Trivandrum, Belgaum, Nellore, Toungboo, Thayetmyo and Minbu.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	82 80	82 16	84 69	81 53
Thursday, October 14	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Total	82 80	82 16	84 69	81 53
Total fall to 14th Oct. 1896.	88 44	86 69	93 92	87 12
Total fall to 14th Oct. 1895.	73 50	62 86	64 69	63 95

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE trade returns of British India for the five months, 1st April to 31st August this year, show a startling decrease from those of the corresponding period of last year. Imports have declined slighly less, and exports slightly more than 44 crores, leaving a total deficit of nearly nine crores for the period. Under the head of imports the main items of decrease are cotton piece-goods and "other articles," the former alone contributing over 3½ crores. Under the head of exports the decrease is more evenly distributed, the main items being rice, wheat, "other articles" of food, opium, cotton, oilseeds, and cotton yarn.

WE regret to announce the death from enteric fever at Peshawar of Lieutenant Harman, F. Battery, R. H. A.

MR. DALRYMPLE CLARK has been confirmed in the appointment of Superintendent of the Dacca Kheddahs, vice Mr. Savi, retired.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. M. DAVIS is to be attached to the office of the Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India, as a tentative measure, for one year, for the purpose of carrying on bacteriological and sanitary investigations in cantonments.

THE following appointments are gazetted:—Mr. C. Greathead, on return from leave, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Ahmednagar. Mr. W. F. D. Fisher, to be Working Plans Officer, Northern Circle. Mr. G. P. Millett, on relief, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Nasik. Mr. D. A. Thomson to be Divisional Forest Officer, Surat. Mr. S. Hornidge, A. M. I. C. E., to be Divisional Forest Officer, Sholapur.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Oct. 12, was 750, giving a death-rate of 45·81 per annum per thousand as against 47·71, the corresponding period of last year, and 32·27 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 145 died from fevers; 2, measles; 1, cholera; 7, leprosy; 144 phthisis; 48, diseases of the nervous system; 137, affections of the respiratory organs; 29, diarrhœa; 40, dysentery; 26, still-born; 66, old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 26; Brahmin, 20; Bhattis, 4; Hindu of other caste, 368; Hindu outcaste, 89; Musalman, 185; Parsee, 20; Jew, 9; Native Christian, 17; Eurasian, 1; European, 7; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown races, 3. The total number of births was 228 as against 279 the corresponding period of last year, and 336 the average over the past five years.

THE Galle face swimming bath at Colombo has just been reopened and is growing rapidly in popularity. The bath is kept spotlessly clean, and the tiles are carefully rubbed over between the daily processes of emptying and re-filling. Bathing is indulged in until seven o'clock in the evening, the bath being lighted with the electric light. An American bar is stated to be a decidedly welcome provision.

MR. J. A. CRAWFORD, revenue and judicial Commissioner, Baluchistan, proceeds home on privilege leave next month. Mr. A. Williams, Political Agent, Quetta and Peshin District, will officiate.

MR. RIBBENTROP, Inspector-General of Forests, left Simla on tour on Tuesday. He will arrive at Chakrata on November 2nd and at Dehra Dun on November 6th, thereafter visiting the Bundelkhand forests (10th to 22nd), and probably the Etawah district and Oudh, arriving in Calcutta in the first week in January.

THE Bengal Government have sanctioned an estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,21,000, for the construction of a new zenana hospital in Calcutta, the foundation stone of which will be laid by Lady Mackenzie in the cold weather.

MR. H. H. RISLEY, Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Finance Department, has returned to India from leave, and resumes charge of his post immediately.

A FAREWELL dinner was given at Naini Tal, on Monday night, by 80 members of the Club to Mr. Alan Cadell on the occasion of his retirement from the Civil Service. The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Baker Russell, and all the senior members of the Civil and Military services were present. The speeches were excellent and the enthusiasm immense.

So much has already been written about the coming total eclipse of the sun that one almost wonders whether anything will remain to be said about it next January when the event actually occurs. A more than usually interesting article contributed by an anonymous astronomer to the *Times*, is reproduced elsewhere. Anyone who desires to know the points of vantage from which it will be possible to view the eclipse in India, will find all he requires here.

A TREMENDOUS hailstorm burst over the Gullies on Friday afternoon, and fresh snow has fallen on the distant hills.

MAJOR G. L. E. MAY, Second-in-Command 2nd battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, Quetta, has been selected to the command of the 1st battalion, on the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Birch.

EDUCATION in the State of Bikanir progresses; the institutions last year in the capital comprised a high school, a school for the sons of Thakurs and two girls' schools; and in honour of the Viceroy's visit, the principal Seths of the city contributed Rs. 50,000 for the building of a third girls' school, which is to be named after Lady Elgin. 1896 marked a new epoch in the industrial development of the State of Kishengarh, for a company, started under the auspices of the Maharaja, erected the "Maharaj Kishengarh Som Yag Mills," which is the first manufactory of its kind in Rajputana. The Rajputana States were fortunate in only feeling the famine very slightly. Sir Robert Crosthwaite, in his annual administration report, wrote that there was no State in Rajputana in which the harvests were so deficient as to cause a famine. Generally the high prices benefitted the cultivators; and the enlightened policy adopted by almost all the Durbars, of allowing the free export of grain from their States, was of much advantage to their own subjects as well as to the people of other countries.

ANTHROPOMETRY has proved very successful in India. Mr. Henry mentions in his report on the Bengal police that during 1896, the Central Office was able to identify, and furnish a complete criminal history of 334 ex-convicts whom the local police after exhausting all means of inquiry at their disposal, had failed to recognise. The results generally compare with those in France, where anthropometry has been brought up to the highest standard. It is now being given up in India in favour of finger-tip impressions, as this system requires the least training and education on the part of operators is the cheapest, most rapidly worked and most effective that has yet been devised, and must in time supersede all others. Registration officers have been taught to take and decipher impressions, and with such good results, that by means of the thumb impressions of executants on documents cases were instituted in twenty districts in Bengal for false personation, and convictions obtained in 25 cases, in which sentences varying from seven years to six months were inflicted.

THE Government of India, being of opinion that the journey from India across China made last year by Major M. S. Wellby, of the 18th Hussars, and Lieutenant Malcolm has resulted in the acquisition of some knowledge regarding a hitherto unknown and unexplored country, has converted their leave (from 1st April to 31st December, 1895) to absence from duty on full pay and allowances.

THE Government of India has sanctioned a bonus of £250 to Major P. Cardew for his invention of "vibration telegraphy" which has been extensively introduced in this country. The Imperial Government made him a similar present on behalf of the home telegraph system.

IT is officially notified that as cases of plague have occurred at Khankhal near Hardwar, and as the Governor-General is satisfied that there is a danger of the plague spreading if persons are permitted to travel by rail either to or from the station of Jawalapur, it is ordered under the Epidemi Diseases Act, that no railway tickets to or from Jawalapur shall be issued until further orders.

THE *Englishman* thinks it is now possible to forecast in some degree the plan of campaign against the Afridis, in spite of the fact that the route that the Peshawar column is to follow is still kept secret. This column may either march directly up the Khyber—as ought to have been done on the 24th of August last—or advance by the Bara Valley. With regard to the first route it must be remembered that it is practicable for field artillery. No special advantage is to be gained by moving up the Bara Valley except that the column would have its left flank supported in some degree by the main Division. The latter force is apparently about to cross the Samana in two columns, one moving from Hangu and the other from Kai. It must be explained that what is known as the Samana is a block of arid, waterless hills running from east to west. Roughly speaking the Khanki Valley, regarding which we have heard so much of late, runs parallel to the Samana, and may be entered from three different points, Saifaldarra, Gwada, and Karappa. Sir William Lockhart apparently intends to debouch into the valley from the two ends of the Samana. The greatest portion of his force will move by the western end via Kai and Shinawari, the others descending either by Saifaldarra or Gwada. Near Gwada it will be safe to say the Orakzais will make their first stand, if they make any stand at all. Sir William Lockhart's future movements of course will depend greatly on the Afridi lashkar, which may after all not gather near Khanki but in the Bazar Valley.

A CORRESPONDENT recently suggested that Sir William Lockhart, during his tenure of office as Commander-in-Chief, will possibly advocate the introduction of a new system on the North-West frontier, under which the military officers in command of stations and out posts will be their own Political Officers. The writer was probably speaking without authority, but the *Pioneer* thinks he has himself shown that there will be a mighty stumbling block to the success of such a system in the inevitable conflict between the permanent military instincts and the temporary political duties of such officers. The thirst to win military renown may swallow up the patience which should devote itself to secure the peaceful solution of difficult political problems. But apart from this obstacle it should also be pointed out that the experiment of placing local political Superintendence in the hands of the local military commanding officer will be exposed to a further risk of failure from the fact that these officers either assume command of a frontier station, merely by seniority in the course of ordinary military reliefs or are chosen for commands on account of their military qualifications, there being thus no guarantee of their fitness for undertaking unfamiliar political duties. To select specially for political as well as military qualifications would be a very difficult and invidious task, and thus the experiment, if made, would seem doomed to failure. The special selection of military in place of civil officers to do purely political work on the frontier would not be attended with the same draw backs, but this does not seem to be what our correspondent contemplates.

A YOUNG man, riding home to the farm-steading from a harvest field near Dunoon, the other evening, was, upon the horse starting at the sudden report of firearms, dislodged from his seat, dragged a considerable distance along the roadway, and so severely injured that he expired shortly after admission to Glasgow Infirmary. The remarkable feature of the case is that in a letter found in the lad's pocket, received the day before the accident, his father told him of having dreamed that he saw him either killed or severely hurt by a horse, and cautioned him to be very careful, at the same time asking him to write at once and let him know if anything had happened to him.

IN the face of the statement of the engineer of the steamer Ika, which was run down by the British steamer Tyria at Fiume, it is impossible to doubt that the captain of the Ika was solely to blame. He appears to have completely lost his head, giving rapidly in quick succession such conflicting orders as "Slow!" "Stop!" "Hard astern!" and "Full steam ahead!" There is small room for wonder that the engineer should have rushed up to find what it all meant, and then it was that the collision took place. It is gratifying to learn that the captain of the Tyria is completely exonerated, and that his crew behaved with the courage and humanity which British sailors are accustomed to display in such circumstances.

THE feeling in favour of total abstinence in the Churches is growing apace, judging from the many reports of denominational Temperance societies which have been issued during the past few weeks, but this favour does not extend to some of the Churches in South Africa, for from a private letter which has recently been received from a prominent worker in the cause we learn that the synod of the Dutch Reformed Church has passed the following resolution: The synod declares that members who unite themselves with teetotal societies become unfaithful to their membership in the Gereformeerde Kerk, and must be repeatedly and earnestly warned, and if they will not give heed after many warnings they must be treated in accordance with Article 21 of our synodal rules, that is, be cut off from membership in the church. Faithfulness to temperance principles is surely quite a new excuse for excommunication.

OF the many telegrams of sympathy sent to Mdme. Bourbaki, the widow of the famous soldier who has just died, that dispatched by the Empress Eugenie from England is the most touching, and has created a deep impression in France. The Empress had a high appreciation of the fine qualities of the old Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard, and her tribute to his worth has greatly impressed his widow and sister.

IN Berlin naval circles the statement is firmly persisted in that arrangements have been made by which Germany is about to take over from China an Eastern naval and coaling station. The rumour has been frequently denied, but it is now stated that the preliminaries are all but complete, and formal possession will be given very shortly, but the name of the station has not so far been divulged.

OXFORD men have been doing remarkably well in the Civil Service examinations for several years past, but the new list issued is extraordinarily flattering to the senior University. Of the 66 successful candidates, no fewer than 40 are Oxonians, and the proportion is even greater in the higher places. Only nine of the first 33 came from elsewhere, and the first place of all is taken by an Oxford man. There are two "Blues" in the list—L. M. Crump, of Merton, who played half-back for the Rugby XV. last season, and L. W. Reynolds, of Exeter, who filled the same place in the Association XI. the year before.

H. M. S. "TERRIBLE," the Duke of York's future flagship, is a first-class protected cruiser of 14,200 tons, 25,000 horsepower under natural draught, and is capable of making 22 knots an hour. Her length is 500ft. between perpendiculars, and 538ft. over all. The armament includes two 9·2 inch breechloaders, one forward and one aft, 12 six-inch, 16 12-pounders, and 12 3-pounder quick-firing guns, besides other small guns, nine ·45 inch Maxims, and four 18 inch submerged torpedo tubes. Her protection consists of a steel deck of from 3 to 6 inches; 6 inch bases of turntables for the 9·2 guns, and 2 to 6 inch case-mates for the 6 inch guns. Her complement is 894 men. The "Talbot" class, from which the other two vessels of the new Commodore's Squadron are to be taken is that of second-class cruisers, partially protected or unprotected. They are vessels of 350ft. in length with a beam of 53ft. 6in. and a mean draught of 20ft. 6in.; a displacement of 5,600 tons; indicated horse-power, natural draught, 8,000, equal to 18 knots speed, increased under forced draught to over 20 knots. Their armament comprises five 6-inch, six 4·7-inch, and eight 12-pounder quickfirers, four 45-inch Maxims, and three 18-inch torpedo tubes, one of which is above water.

INDIA AND THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

THE following is a translation of a lecture recently given by Sir Syad Ali, at Aligarh, on the education of the Natives of India, by the present University system:—

At last happened that which was to happen, and the legitimate consequences of the past blunders are following and shall follow in future. A great calamity fell upon India by the Mutiny of 1857; and we were of opinion that ignorance and want of education among the people was the chief cause which brought about the Mutiny and threw the whole of India into a chaotic state. The Natives were not in a position to see what great obligations they were lying under to the Government, of which they were the subjects. They were not even able to form an idea of their duties towards Government. Ignorance and superstition led them to believe that Government intended religious interference, and consequently there remained very little of good feeling between the rulers and the ruled.

To remedy these evils Universities were founded in India, just after the Mutiny. The object of the Universities was to impart higher English education to the Natives of India. Many of the distinguished statesmen and politicians of the day were quite against the scheme, and did not approve of the policy of higher education, while some of them not only were in favour of the policy, but sincerely believed it to be the duty of Government to diffuse higher education among the masses. The latter view prevailed, and Universities were founded. But it is much to be regretted that no attention was paid to the all important question that mental education must go hand in hand with moral education. They are inseparably connected, and the former without the latter does not make a man educated in a true sense. Mental education without strict moral discipline has a tendency to make a man loose in character. Such a partially educated man becomes like an unruly horse over which the rider can hardly exercise control. The seed of education sown in India grew into a flourishing tree, and sent forth fruits, only in Bengal and Southern India. But, alas, contrary to all expectations, the fruit was sour to taste. The so-called educated natives, instead of becoming useful and loyal subjects, turned out to be a great burden to Government. The people of Upper India generally, and the Mahomedans all over India especially, failed to drink from the fountain of knowledge for a long time. Lately, the Mahomedans have awaken and arisen from their fallen condition to accrue benefit from the English education. Let us see, if they, too, after, their education, turn out a troublesome body. In our opinion, if the sons of the noble families of Mahomedans are given higher education with good breeding and moral discipline, and formed into a good society which is so necessary for cultivating good manners, the result, we are sure, will be a happy one; they will be loyal and true subjects of and obliging friends to Government. But so far as the present education system is concerned it has worked very badly. It is a deplorable fact that the result of the education given to the Hindu Bengalis, the Parsees, and the Brahmins of Bombay and Poona is unspeakably sad. The one-sided and partial education has made them shallow-minded, and the University degrees have made them giddy. Superficial knowledge of history and political economy was thought sufficient to make one a statesman. Now these so-called statesmen found to their great amazement that India was most unequally governed, and that the natives were not placed on the same footing with the English. They demanded that there should be a fair field, and no favour, and that as the subjects of the same sovereign they should be treated like the English and should be governed after the English constitution. There should be no distinction between the black and the white; between the rulers and the ruled. "Liberty" was a dangerous word for them. It made them giddy, and the meaning they attached to it was that whatever was uppermost in their mind, and that whatever ideas entered their brain, at the moment of excitement, should be spoken out, published, and finally spread throughout the length and breadth of India, without considering whether it is right or wrong, proper or improper, justifiable or unjustifiable.

"Agitation," again, was a word equally dangerous for them. In the Irish people they found a good example to follow and imitate. Without having a single redeeming feature of the Irish people, they wanted to imitate them in making agitation against Government. With this view they established patriotic societies and committees, and began to hurl wholesale and unwarrantable accusations against Government and its officials, and against any human being that crossed their path.

Their belief was that the English Governmenet feared general agitation, and that, as long as the whole of India is not united in the general agitation, they cannot hope to gain anything from Government. Unless all the communities of India unite together for their common demands, the agitation can neither be called a national one, nor there can be any hope to gain anything thereby.

Their first step towards this union was to spread broadcast, throughout India, without the least consideration of fairness or unfairness, charges of the unevenhanded justice of Government, and of its unfair dealings with the natives.

Upon this false foundation the superstructure of that body was raised, which goes by the name of the National Congress, and which tried its best to represent the dark side of Government to the people all over India. Misrepresentations and unwarrantable accusations were heaped upon Government. Those things which hitherto had not even entered the minds of the people, were so much exaggerated and distorted again and again by this misguided body, that it had the effect of making the natives suspicious of Government. British Government was pointed and exhibited to the public as purely selfish, and the Indian Government as an irresponsible body, carrying on robbery on a large scale; while they took care to represent the Congress as an enlightened body consisting of educated and civilised Indians. All the students, therefore, those who had finished their college course, as well as those who were still receiving education, hurried to join the Congress and to be called its members. The craze became still greater, and the contagion spread like wild-fire among the schoolboys, who could hardly pronounce A B C D correctly.

But we should not be understood to mean that the secret intention of these agitators is to overthrow the British yoke. Their intentions and motives are quite pure, but the ways they have adopted to accomplish their aims are such as necessarily create discontent among the people towards Government. And the curious fact about many of the grievances which have caused discontent, is that they have turned out to be quite groundless and untenable. Such complaints not only poison the minds of the people, but create rebellious ideas among them.

The Congress, who is responsible for this mischief, emphatically calls itself a well-wisher of Government We are not going to doubt the loyalty of this body, but of this we are certain that its workings are such as tend to cause discontent and ill-feeling among the masses towards Government. We evidently see and infer from the talk of the people, in connection with Government, that their tone is changed. The tone of almost all the native papers, whether published in Urdu, Hindi, Marathi, Gujrati or English, is changed also. Comparing the past with the present we see that the discontent has become greater, and certainly the above enumerated causes are responsible for it.

The Mahomedans, with the exception of a few, have neither joined the Congress, nor taken any part in the agitation; and those few who have done so, do not know what a great mischief and loss it has caused and will cause in future to themselves and to their country.

These agitators call their opponents the flatterers of Government. Let them say what they like; but their opponents sincerely believe that if the demands of the Congress were to be conceded, which is next to impossible, the Indian Government will certainly be shaken to the foundation and public peace disturbed. It is this conviction, and not flattery, that compels them to oppose the Congress.

Although the Mahomedans have not taken part in the Congress agitation, yet many of the Mahomedan papers, in imitation of the other native papers, have exceeded the limit of moderation, and thus their writings have become rash. This is a sad falling and much to be lamented. But they should bear in mind that even if the Mahomedans and Hindus of the whole of India were to unite to make general agitation, and even if all the native papers were to write against Government, Government would lose nothing thereby. The natives themselves would be the sufferers. The Indian Government will be obliged to curtail the liberty of the people, and to pass a Gagging Act. For these harsh measures Government could not be blamed, for it would be the result of the foolish actions of the people, for which they alone are responsible.

We see that after the Mutiny of 1857 no native was allowed to keep arms without a license from Government, for which Government cannot be blamed; because it was the just punishment to the natives for their cruelty and disloyalty to Government in 1857. Every just minded person will recognise the fact that it was the disloyalty of the Indians that compelled Government to pass the Arms Act.

Another piece of foolishness of the Mahomedans of India was seen lately in the rejoicings and felicitous messages sent to the Sultan in honour of the victories of the Turks over the Greeks. Did the Mahomedans think that these proceedings of theirs would, in any way, change the policy of the European powers towards Turkey? What help could the poor Mahomedans of India render to Turkey? Neither the Sultan nor the Mahomedan themselues gained anything from these rejoicings. Those who took part in the celebration of the Turkish victories were praised and considered true Muslims by the foolish and the ignorant only. Some of the Mahomedans wantnd to be raised in the eyes of their co-religionists, and with this selfish view they took the lead in the celebration. Could these Mahomedans have dared to do such things in Russia? We would have called them true Moslems had they celebrated the Turkish victories in the dominions of the Czar. We do not know in that case how many of these would have been hanged, how many shot down, and how many banished to Siberia. It is the British Government alone, that out of mercy and high-mindedness, did not take any notice of the follies of the Mahomedans.

The only wise policy for the natives of India generally, and for the Mahomedans particularly, is to live peacefully under the benign shadow of the English Government. Islam emphatically teaches that we should be loyal to the sovereign whose subjects we happen to be, and that we should neither join the disloyal party nor for a moment entertain disloyal sentiments in us. We should consider our ruler as the terrestrial sovereign and our God who is the Emperor of all emperors, as our Heavenly Lord.

The great poet Sadi, in his Bustan, says:—

> It will not be boastful if I take pride in being born in the time of such a just ruler (as the present one);
> For the Prophet himself did so, for being born in the reign of Nowshirawan the Just.

The purpot of the above quotation is that the Prophet of Islam, may peace be upon him, thanked God because he was born during the rule of such a just king as Nowshirawan. Although Nowshirawan was a fire-worshipper, he was just at the same time. When our Prophet, may peace be upon him, considered himself fortunate for being born in the time of Nowshirawan, and thanked God for the same, why should not we, his followers, think ourselves fortunate, and thank God for being the subjects of such a just and benign Government as the British, which not only rules us justly, but has given us full religious liberty. Why should we not, then, pray for the long life and prosperity of our beloved Queen, the Empress of India.

THE REGULATION OF CYCLE TRAFFIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you are aware, the cycle traffic is daily increasing, and though the riders are generally circumspect a rule may not improperly be laid down as to what side of the road they are to keep to, as with the tram, the khatara, the victoria, and the cycle, all vying with one another, the foot-passenger not unfrequently finds himself in an awkward situation.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 14. R. M. C.

THE FRENCH STEAMER.

THE Messageries Maritimes Company's s. s. Ernest Simons left Aden for Bombay, on Wednesday, at 10 p.m., and she is expected here on Monday, at 3 p.m. She carries the following passengers:—

Mr R D Hare
Lieut M H P Barlow
Mr R Scott
Capt Smith
Mrs Gordon
Mr and Mrs Paul
Mrs Percy Smith
Miss Percy Smith
Mrs Brett
Mr A Morgan
Capt R Bond
Mrs Arthur Bagley
Major B F Holme
Mrs Bell and child
Mr and Mrs W J Charlton
Capt S F Bailey
Mr C Greathead
Mr G Sargeant
Mrs Wolff
Miss Wolff
Miss Brett
Capt and Mrs Swayne
Mrs Longley
Capt and Mrs Horsburgh
Major and Mrs P R Bainsfather and child
Miss Campbell
Mr and Mrs Macormick
Mr A G Wright
Miss Wright
Mr Hartley Watson
Mr Bliss
Mrs Harran and child
Miss Gibbons
Mr and Mrs Herzog
Mrs Stephanides and child
Mrs Wright
Capt and Mrs Dene
Col B Allen
Capt Ogilvie
Capt Minchin
Capt and Mrs Warren and child
Mr and Mrs Jermyn
Capt and Mrs Siva
Capt Woodward
Miss Forbes

For Kurrachee.—Mrs Tulloch

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 15.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

For Judgment.

948,154,96—Bicknell M and M—Muncherjee Maneckjee Poonjiajee vs Framjee Maneckjee Poonjiajee and another—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

259,97—In person—Kalidin Sawbaran vs Karson Dharsey—F P Pavri, Part heard.

307,97—Payne G and S—Trimback Gungadhar Ranade vs Bhagwandas Moolchand and another—Wadia and G and Ardashir H and D.

287,97—Ardeshir H and D—The Standard Mills Co Ld vs Trimback Gungadhar Ranade—Payne G and S.

96,97—Bicknell M and M—Rustomjee Shapurjee Mistry vs Jamsetjee Jejibhoy Pagdiwalla—Ardesir H and D.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—64 bales wool, Mooltanchand Khoopchand; 30 bales wool, L Shamjee; 56 bales wool, Naghibhoy Nanjee; 30 bales wool, Heerjee Mamed; 55 bales wool, Canjee Khatow; 52 bales wool, T Chimandass; 35 bales wool, L Bhicamchand; 90 bales wool, B Hurbhane; 503½ cwt myrabollams, V Sewjee; 1,005 cwt myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales wool, Goculdas Toolsidas; 76 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 90 cases condiments M Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Britannia s—10 bales carpets, H S Lalljee and Co; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4 3-4 cwt moyeteeth, Ebram Passaya and Co; 100 cwt coir yarn, D Maneckjee and Co; 50 cwt gum, Nanjeebhoy Miance; 6 cases nutmeg pieces, 7½ cwt gum, 12 1-2 cwt mother of pearl shells, 15 cwt chinotti seed, and 1 case cardamon seeds, Dossa Jeena; 26 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 55 cwt gum, Jaitha Maisee; 10 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia s—1,000 cwt mowraseed, and 576 cwt castorseed, J Fachiri.

FOR NEW YORK.

Britannia s—5 bales carpets, and 4 packages furniture, etc. S J Tellery and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Trieste s—1,500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 118 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, D Gangjee; 500 bales twist, V Ebrahim and Co; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 487 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 50 bales twist, M H E Ellias.

Rosetta s—44 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 4 chests opium, A C Esmailjee; 12 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 15 chests opium, M Byramjee; 13 chests opium, J C Kuka and Co; 7 chests opium, Tata and Co; 1 parcel cowbazar, M Mahomed and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rosetta s—2 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 16 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 25 chests opium, N Cassombhoy and Co; 14 chests opium, Tata and Co; 14 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 17 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 8 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co; 44 chests opium, E Noordin and Co.

Trieste s—300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Merkara s—216 bales cotton, L Balalall; 152 bales cotton, R Kishanlal.

A ROYAL ROMANCE.—It is said that a certain young English princess is shortly to marry a well-born but poor officer in the British Army. The spirited young lady declares that if she cannot give her hand where she has given her heart, she will not marry at all. All we have to say is, May good luck speed the wooing, and may no considerations of State mar the happiness of the young couple. If they are to be perfectly happy, however, they must be healthy, and to insure this priceless blessing, let them lay in a good stock of Holloway's Pills and Ointment—the true friends of old and young, rich and poor, the humble and the nobly born.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken, Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence, and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

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WANTED, A MUSIC TEACHER, for the Alexandra Institution. Apply with testimonials to Miss MANECKJEE CURSETJEE, Prospect Lodge, Cumballa Hill.

WANTED, a Passed FEMALE HOSPITAL ASSISTANT, with English Qualification for the Amraoti Female Hospital, from 1st December next. Salary Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 60 per mensem with free quarters. Apply with testimonials to A. D. CHINOY, Honorary Secretary, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Berar Branch, Amraoti.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 14.

CONSOLS declined 1-16 per cent. in London yesterday, being quoted again at 111 5-8. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 117½, but Rupee Securities advanced 1-16 per cent. to £63 3-16. French Rentes were ½ per cent. higher at 103½, while Paris Exchange on London was ¼ centime lower at 25·19¼ fcs. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-8d. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 3-8 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2¼ per cent. Bar Silver advanced 1-8d., to 26½d per oz.; and in New York the metal was unchanged at 56 7-8 cents per oz., but demand exchange on London was ¼ cent less at 4·84¼ dollars.

The quotation for Wheat, No. 1 Club, was 35¼s. per 492 lbs., April May shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal; and for Wheat, White Delhi, 34s. per 492 lbs., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal. Brown Rapeseed was quoted at 40¼s. per 416 lbs., October-November shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, tome of the market strong; and Linseed at 34 3-4s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, market firmer.

A further decline of 1-32d. made the price of spot Mid.-Americans in Liverpool 3 3-4d. per lb. East Indians were unchanged in value for all descriptions; but American Arrivals were again lower by 3-64d., 3 37-64d. per lb., being quoted for October delivery, and 3 27-64d. for February-March. The day's Sales amounted to 12,000 bales, inclusive of 200 bales East Indians, and the Imports to 3,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats steady, Arrivals quiet but steady. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

No change took place in New York either in Ready Mid.-Uplands or Futures, quotations remaining at 6 3-8 cents per lb. for the former, and at 6·30 and 6·41 cents for January and April Futures, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 41,000 bales, giving the following comparison between the arrivals of this season's crop to date and those in the corresponding period last year and the year before:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Wednesday's Receipts...	41,000	57,000	37,000
Four days' do.	206,000	242,000	192,000
Since 1st September......	1,299,000	1,597,000	976,000

Locally, the Cotton market has been quiet to-day, and but little business has transpired in ready Cotton. Prices of the new crop are easier; Broach has been done at Rs. 185, and Bengal at Rs. 144¼ to Rs. 145 per candy.

The monthly statement of the shipments of Cotton Goods and Twist during September is to hand, and indicates—as shown by the figures in the comparative statement appended—a decrease in the missions of both Plain and Printed Cottons to this port, as compared with those of last month, and those of August last year; while the quantities shipped to Calcutta also show a diminution in the same comparisons; but those to Madras were heavier in Plain Cottons as against last month and August 1896, more in Coloured Cottons, as against last month, but less as against 1896, and less in Printed Cottons. Twist was sent in less quantity to this port, as compared with August 1896; but to Calcutta and Madras the shipments were heavier. During the past nine months of this year "Plain Cottons" show a diminution on the corresponding period last year, as also do "Colored and Printed Cottons;" "Twist" was also less in the same comparison. The following is our usual comparative statement:—

		Sept. 1897.	Sept. 1893.	Aug. 1895.
Bombay:—				
Plain Cottons	yds...	35,850,000	47,850,000	37,900,000
Colored ,,	,, ...	2,805,000	4,030,000	7,250,000
Printed ,,	,, ...	6,300,000	6,900,000	1,320,000
Twist ,,	lbs...	750,000	1,400,000	1,450,000
Calcutta:—				
Plain Cottons	yds...	65,100,000	85,030,000	102,850,000
Colored ,,	,, ...	3,850,000	4,650,000	4,950,000
Printed ,,	,, ...	2,250,000	3,100,000	5,150,000
Twist ,,	lbs...	1,150,000	1,200,000	1,050,000
Madras:—				
Plain Cottons	yds...	8,150,000	7,650,000	5,050,000
Colored ,,	,, ...	450,000	350,000	900,000
Printed ,,	,, ...	750,000	1,210,000	2,200,000
Twist ,,	lbs...	1,180,000	1,050,000	1,300,000

		For 9 month only 1897.	For 9 months 1896.
Bombay:—			
Plain Cottons	yds...	261,550,000	352,100,000
Colored ,,	,, ...	23,700,000	45,050,000
Printed ,,	,, ...	34,500,000	68,570,000
Twist ,,	lbs...	7,700,000	8,700,000

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	369	bales.
Wheat	7,608	cwts.
Rapeseed	1,341	,,
Gingellyseed	704	,,
Castorseed	2,966	,,
Rice	2,122	,,

FREIGHTS.—The market is very firm, with a little reported done for November shipment at 14s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has continued firm at 1s. 3 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits. In Merchants' Paper but little is reported, but Calcutta rates coming firmer, and re-sales being in the market, prices here hardened, and at one time 1s. 3 21-32d. was available for Bank Wire, at which a moderate amount was reported. We quote at closing:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 5-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 5-8d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 13-16d.	,,
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3 11-16d.	,,
Francs 3 months' sight	1·66 1-4	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady, with quotations given at 97½ for Money, and 97 11-16 for Account, for 3½ per Cents, Threes continuing nominally at 91.

SHARES are dull, and prices show but little change, and that chiefly in sellers' favour.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownagar	3 9-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-16
Bar Silver	26 1-2

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this afternoon.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Saghalien arrived, at Suez, from Bombay, on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 8 p.m.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ....inches	29·788
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	83·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	·817
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)...	4·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	88·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)	77·0
General Directions of wind* ......SE, E, NW, SSW, SSE.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	152
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	2·51
,, ,, ,, year	81·53
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. 14th October	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th October, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	13	4	20 p.m.	6	39
Teheran	14	2	51 p.m.	...	16
Suez	14	2	40 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th October, 1897.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	—	40	—	1
,, Karachi	..	20	—	2
,, Madras	1	50	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

TURNER—October 9, at Liverpool, accidentally killed, Thomas Boyd, the dearly beloved and only son of W. B. Turner, Cossipore, aged 17 years, 6 months and 25 days. Deeply, deeply mourned. [By telegram.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MOWAT—October 7, at Raigbat, Tea Estate, South Sylhet, the wife of W. Mowat, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

McLENNAN—JOHNSTON—October 9, at the Free Church of Scotland, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, by the Rev. R. Dewar, Robert McLennan, Chief Engineer, B. I. S. N. Co., to Ellen Sarah, daughter of the late Thos. Johnston, Lyttleton, New Zealand.

OATES—CONNORS—October 12, at Allahabad Cathedral, by the Rev. J. I. B. Cockin, Robert Joseph William Oates, eldest son of J. Oates, Controller of Stores, E. I. Railway, to Gertrude Connors, only daughter of J. Connors, B. N. Railway.

DEATHS.

BAILLIE—October 9, at 24, Riverside, Barrackpore, Paulina Wood Baillie, relict of the late W. H. Baillie, aged 74 years 6 months and 12 days.

KELLY—September 30, at Dehra Doon, Charles Montague A. Kelly, of County Galway, aged 52 years and 4 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1897.

THE year 1896-97 being free from frontier campaigns, the land trade of India beyond our borders increased by nearly fifteen per cent., and this although the plague retarded business in more than one direction. Mr. O'Conor's review shows that the total value of the trade was 1,057 lakhs as against an average of not quite 920 lakhs in the two previous years. In the case of Kandahar the imports have greatly increased since 1894-95, while the exports, consisting mainly of cotton and woollen goods, have declined. The increase in imports is ascribed to more active trade with higher prices in wool, the staple commodity received from Kandahar, while the narrowed exports, so far as last year is concerned, was due to the epidemic of plague in Karachi and other places in Sind in the last six months of the period. The trade with Kabul recovered somewhat in 1895-96, but it drooped again last year, and in Mr. O'Conor's opinion "must continue to fall away under the whimsical and oppressive fiscal regime of the Amir." The contraction of business last year is ascribed by the local authorities to the flight of the Powindahs (leading Afghans) from Bombay, when plague broke out twelve months ago, without waiting to bring away material for trade; to the lack of forage and the high prices of grain in the Punjab, which deterred traders from crossing the borders; and last, but not least, to the fiscal restrictions of Abdur Rahman. Can it be that the astute Afghan Ruler is determined not to make his country so valuable from a commercial standpoint as to enable the Forward School to use that as an argument in favour of a still more forward policy than any they have yet avowed?

While on this subject, it is interesting to note that the total of trade with Tirah only averages about 2½ lakhs per annum. The value of our business relations with Bajour was greatly curtailed in 1895-96 as a result of the despatch of the Chitral Relief Force, but naturally the subsequent occupation has led to a considerable increase in trade. In 1894-95 the value was in round numbers 46 lakhs of rupees; last year it was 84 lakhs. The requirements of the garrisons account in some measure for the increase, but a considerable part is due to the inducement given to the tribesmen by the more settled Government and the completion of good roads well adapted for traffic to take their grain—rice and wheat, down into the Punjab. The prices of grain and of ghee—the other staple imports—being high last year they obtained a handsome profit with which they purchased cotton piece-goods and yarn, raw cotton, indigo, salt, sugar, and tea. The present year will witness a great falling off in trade, not only with Bajour, but with the other countries of the North-West frontier, owing to the numerous military expeditions engaged there. Commercial relations with Kashmir continue to develope. The imports were exceptionally large last year, owing to the stimulus given to the trade in food grains by the scanty harvests and high prices in the Punjab. In the export trade a material expansion is reported in cotton piece-goods. The total trade with Thibet stands at precisely the same figure as in 1895-96, and Mr. O'Conor declares the conditions to be such that development to any material extent cannot be expected within a reasonable period or at a reasonable cost. As he remarked in his previous review, the trade is entirely and absurdly disproportionate to the efforts which have been wasted on its development. With Nepal the trade is of a very different character, its value last year being no less than 289 lakhs of rupees. A good part of it is with the Terai, at the foot of the mountains, where the frontier of British territory is only marked by boundary stones. Imports decreased during the year in consequence of the order of the Nepal Durbar prohibiting the export of food grains to India, to prevent a rise of prices locally. There has been some development in exports to Western China, but in the import trade there are fluctuations without any appreciable advance. Business with Siam is extremely small, but with the Northern and Southern Shan States and other countries bordering on Burma it is very extensive. The trade of Burma across the frontier aggregated 189 lakhs of rupees, as compared with 155 lakhs in the previous year.

A CORRESPONDENT who has studied the currency question with unusual care, objected in a letter which we published yesterday to our contention that the re-opening of the Indian Mints would have for its immediate result a repetition of what happened before, namely, the pouring into the country of the superfluous silver of America and other countries. We pointed out that the silver would be converted into rupees in quantities far beyond the requirements of India, and the consequent detriment of the currency. Only the closing of the Mints in 1893 prevented the rupee from falling to ten-pence or less, which would have been the ruin of Indian finances. It is a very serious thing to permit the currency of any State to fall to half its original value, or less. That is inevitable when inducements and facilities are given by the State to convert into coin of the realm masses of metal once "precious," but reduced in value to less than half its former price. The danger is excessively great when enormous quantities of metal can be produced and sold at a profit for seven pence, or even three pence an ounce. Large quantities of silver are extracted from tin and copper ores in England as a by-product, and costing virtually nothing. The re-opening of the Mints in India would re-open half the mines in the United States which were closed down after the legislation of 1893. Under such circumstances India would become the silver sink of the world, and we might at any time within the next two or three years see the rupee at eight-pence or nine-pence. That would shake the credit of the Government of India and the stability of the Empire. Mr. Webb maintains with much ingenuity that a country cannot have too much silver or too much coin. He asks quite plausibly is it an advantage or disadvantage to the people of India to have a plentiful supply of good silver or money? The question begs the issue. Silver which has been steadily falling in value for the last quarter of a century, is not "good silver," in the sense of being a good investment. It is a delusion and a snare. Our correspondent explains the ominous fact that the good price of silver is little more than two shillings an ounce very simply; the principal nations of the world have closed their Mints against it.

Now that America, which sought to propitiate its Silver Kings by purchasing silver for years at a price far above the market value, now proposes to re-open the mints "in order to restore silver to its value of twenty years ago," how absurd it is to take for granted that what the Sherman Act signally failed to do will be accomplished at once if the mints be re-opened. The crucial question is, why did the principal nations of the world close their mints to silver? They did so only and because silver was already obviously losing its former position as a precious metal. Germany, rich in the £200,000,000 of the French indemnity, demonetised silver, so as to make good her position in advance. The Latin Union closed their mints to free coinage without loss of time. India should have done the same simultaneously, instead of waiting until the waste silver of the world was passed for twenty years through our mints. The whole problem is not stated when it is said that silver has fallen in value because the principal nations of the world have demonetised it. They took that step because they foresaw the certain consequences of an excessive coinage in a metal which has in large measure ceased to be precious, and is likely to recede in market value more and more in the immediate future. It is quite true that gold and silver derive an appreciable part of their value from their being legalised as money. But they do not derive the larger part of their value from the mint stamp. The rupee owes fully three-fourths of its value to the fact of it being silver; and scarcely a fourth to the mint mark. The value of the latter would disappear if it were applied to countless tons of metal at the demand of reckless and well nigh desperate speculators in the United States. The regulation of the quantity of coin to be made in the mints is the rightful prerogative of the State, and should not be entrusted to the hands of aliens and unscrupulous rivals.

THE grand shikar idea was supposed to be the exclusive property of the Madras Government. But it seems that the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces has also dreamt of the utility of a popular shooting expedition in the jungle. In Madras, it will be remembered, in its official enunciation of forest policy, the Government observed that when it is found crops are suffering from the depredations of pig and other wild animals which find shelter in areas which villagers formerly kept free from forest growth, but which have become re-clothed under protection, Forest Officers can arrange for the extermination of the animals by organising periodical beats, "which all villagers holding gun licenses shall be invited to attend." It was feared by a speculative contemporary that the beat was calculated to result in the speedy extermination of Forest Officers. But that, of course, is only a detail. The North-West shikar scheme does not affect pig, but wolves, and in this it would almost seem that while the wolves might be decimated, it must be at the expense of Forest Officers. No less than 417 persons were killed by wolves alone, and of this number 306 were in Rohilkhand. A higher scale of rewards for the destruction of the animals was granted, but in the district where they proved most destructive only two brutes were killed. Special attention is now being directed to the destruction of wolves, and a proposal to employ a colony of Harburahs to exterminate them has been approved. Even in this scheme, however, the local administration has but little faith, and if it should prove unsuccessful, a wolf-hunt on a large scale is to be organised. The simplest plan for the immediate destruction of the wolves is no doubt that adopted by Madras with regard to the pig. Everybody with a gun license may bring out his weapon—and what an assortment of fire-arms there will be. How many wolves will be killed in that memorable battue, it is difficult to estimate; far simpler would it be to give the probable number of beaters and forest subordinates. It happens, however, that the number of human beings killed by wolves has increased to an inordinate extent, and they have been proportionately more destructive in India in the past year than any other wild animal. By snakes and wild animals together in the past year 24,335 persons lost their lives. Rewards for the destruction of dangerous creatures has been offered in abundance, but the number does not appreciatively decrease. In 1895-96, the total was 25,190, and in 1894-95, 24,449.

GONDAL has just reported on the completion of the thirteenth year of the Thakore Saheb's administration, a record of quiet progress all round. Not only is Girasia College near completion, but the sphere of usefulness of the Middle School has been so far extended that there is no longer any necessity for Gondal students to go elsewhere to pursue the higher standards. A costly water-works scheme has been approved. By his Highness' encouragement of industrial movements the trade of the state has secured a healthy stimulus. New cotton ginning factories have been established, one of them at Dhoraji, by a Parsee merchant of Bombay, who proposes to open a cotton market in connection with the press, to which he also desires to attach a sawing machine and cotton-flannel manufactory. Spinning and weaving mills are also to be erected. Gondal was free from famine, as the crops, though not all that could be wished, were not so much below the average as to cause destitution. All the same, the famine elsewhere raised the prices of cereals in Gondal as in other States of Kathiawar. Consequently a sympathetic ruler remitted the duty on the staple food of the poor, which with the prompt opening of relief-works prevented them from suffering to any great extent. In addition to escaping famine Gondal was also free of plague. This is perhaps as much due to good management as to good fortune, for the Durbar took strict precautions against the importation of the disease refugees from Bombay or elsewhere. What the state most prides itself on, from an industrial point of view, this year, is a native made clock. In its desire to encourage local enterprise the Durbar accepted the tender of a native carpenter with a turn for mechanism to manufacture a large tower clock with four dials for the Girasia College. The clock has been made and fixed, and the Dewan certifies that it keeps very accurate time. Gondal has now five municipalities constituted after the fashion of those in British territory, and they have been particularly successful in their operations.

FROM Natal comes an account of a new method of dealing with locusts, which may be well worth while trying in the provinces now troubled with the pest. There will be little enough grain for human beings and cattle in ordinary circumstances, but the locusts have already damaged much that is maturing, as is shown in the crop reports we yesterday referred to. In Natal, it seems, all attempts to suppress the locust scourge have proved at best but partially successful with the exception of that now published for the benefit of those to whom locusts are a source of trouble and loss. This, it is claimed, is an absolute and unqualified success. The mixture used is prepared by heating four gallons of water to boiling point and then adding 1lb. of caustic soda. As soon as this is dissolved 1lb. of arsenic is added, after which the liquid is well stirred and boiled for a few minutes, care being taken that the fumes are not inhaled. Being poisonous, the mixture is kept under lock and key, but when required for use half-a-gallon of it is added to four gallons of hot or cold water, with 10lb. of brown sugar. A still better preparation is made by adding half-a-gallon of the poisonous liquid to five gallons of treacle. Maize stalks, grass, etc., dipped in the mixture are placed along the roads and in the fields, and the material can also be splashed with a whitewash brush upon anything which the locusts are known to have a liking for. Attracted by the odour of the sugar or treacle over a distance of as much as a hundred yards, the locusts will eat of the mixture and die. These are eaten by other locusts, and in a few days' time the ground may become strewn with the dead bodies of the insects. With ordinary care no risk of poisoning any human being is incurred, whilst the small quantity of the material on a piece of grass or maize-stalk is said to be insufficient to injure stock of any kind. Of course the difficulty is to have the mixture ready for the flying locust who moves more rapidly than the youthful hopper. But a Natal farmer who cleared seven hundred acres of land in ten days by the mixture testifies to its efficacy.

DURING the month of August 27,492 khandies of raw cotton were shipped from Bombay to foreign external ports, the value being Rs. 50,51,918.

PRIVILEGE leave for twenty-seven days, with effect from the 21st September, has been granted to the Honourable Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji, Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

DURING the week ending October 13th British dollars were transferred from the Mint to the Customs House for export to the value of 27¼ lakhs of rupees.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Commander E. J. Beaumont, will sail, to-day for Rangoon via Calicut, with two men of the R. I. Fusiliers on board. She will leave Rangoon for Calcutta with details, and thence conveys the Viceroy and party to Burma, on tour.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of September 1895, Rs. 13,75,17,000; 1896, Rs. 12,56,95,000; 1897, Rs. 7,6,001,000.

THE Rev. P. R. Harrison, Chaplain of Aden, has been granted furlough to England for six months, on medical certificate.

MR. G. R. DUXBURY, on return from leave, has been appointed to be Professor of Forestry, College of Science, Poona.

SURGEON-MAJOR D. C. DAVIDSON, Civil Surgeon, Satara, has been allowed by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN T. E. DYSON, M.B., C.M., reverts to his appointment of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Gujarat Registration District. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Barker, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., holds charge of the offices of Ophthalmic Surgeon, Jamshedji Jejibhai Hospital, and of Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, and Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, Grant Medical College, in addition to his own duties.

THE petition of appeal in the case of the "Pratoda" newspaper was presented to Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade at the High Court, yesterday. It was an appeal from a decision of Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Satara, now on leave, who, on the 30th August last, convicted the two accused, Ramchandra Narayan, the editor, and Krishnaji Dhondeo, the printer and publisher of the "Pratoda" newspaper, of exciting disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, and sentenced them to transportation for life, and transportation for seven years, respectively. Mr. Choubal, pleader, asked that No. 2, who is an old man of 75 years, and who made the declaration of being the printer and publisher, three or four years ago, and had nothing to do with the paper during the last two years, might be admitted to bail. Their lordships directed the record and proceedings to be sent for, and notices to be served. In the case of No. 2, the court directed that the execution of the sentence be suspended, that is to say, he is to be detained in jail in safe custody in the same position as a prisoner committed by a magistrate for trial.

MR. G. McC. HARRISON, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, holds charge of the Fuleli Canals District, in addition to his duties, during the absence of Mr. Summers, on leave.

LIEUTENANT M. H. L. GALE, 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, acts as Aide-de-Camp to the Political Resident, Aden, during the absence of Lieutenant E. A. F. Redl, on special leave.

MR. C. G. H. FAWCETT, I. C. S., has been allowed privilege leave for one month and fourteen days.

MR. H. J. H. HENDERSON, District Superintendent of Police, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension for six months of the furlough on medical certificate granted to him in December last.

MR. E. H. MOSCARDI, I.C.S., District Judge and Sessions Judge, and Mr. W. J. Holland, District Superintendent of Police, have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of their leave.

MR. W. H. LUCAS, I.C.S., acting Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, has been granted furlough for two years.

MR. S. R. ARTHUR, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Forest Settlement Officer, Satara, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

MR. BRODRICK ON THE NECESSITY OF INCREASING THE ARMY.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick, Under-Secretary for War, speaking at Guildford, dwelt upon the necessity that existed for increasing our Army, and said that it was obvious that the peace strength of twenty-five years ago was inadequate, in view of the great increase that had taken place in our territory, and that although recruiting had showed an increase of four thousand men in the last six months, owing partially to a reduction of the standard, our Army was now living from hand to mouth.

THE BIMETALLIC QUESTION.

The *Times* states that a letter has been drawn up for the purpose of expressing the grave objection of the majority of the leading City men to any movement on the part of Government in the direction of bimetallism.

LORD NORTHBROOK ON OUR FRONTIER POLICY.

A letter has appeared in the *Times* from Lord Northbrook in which, while approving of Lord Rosebery's policy concerning Chitral, his Lordship maintains that the charges of breach of faith recently made by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Morley against Lord Elgin were unfounded, and then proceeds to explain the measures adopted for the construction and preserving the road which in no wise is contrary to Lord Elgin's proclamation of March 1895.

DESPATCH OF BRITISH WAR SHIPS TO EGYPT.

Five British war ships have sailed from Malta for Alexandria.

RESIGNATION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

Lord Esher, Master of the Rolls, has resigned.

OUTBREAK OF TYPHOID IN A LONDON HOSPITAL.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Eighteen cases of typhoid fever have occurred among the Staff of the University College Hospital of London.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

The Egyptian river Gunboat Sheikh was launched to-day, and proceeds to the Nile in a fortnight.

THE VENEZUELA ARBITRATION.

Professor Maertens, of the St. Petersburg University, has been chosen as umpire in the Venezuela arbitration. The Court will assemble in Paris next autumn.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

The requisite eighty per cent. of cotton masters have agreed to the proposal to reduce the spinners' wages five per cent.

A conference of the men is now to be held.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY AT ADEN.

ADEN, Oct. 13.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, who has arrived here on his way out, had a most cordial reception from the Parsees, who gave him a banquet at the Parsee garden, which was profusely illuminated.

A large number of native merchants attended an evening party to do him honour.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 14.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the homeward mails of the 9th instant, arrived here, at 5 a.m., to-day.

SUEZ, Oct. 14.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 8th instant, left here, at 7 a.m., to-day.

THE BURMAN OUTRAGE.

FURTHER DETAILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 14.

Everything is now quiet in Mandalay. Four Burmans were killed in the disturbance, and five wounded. Eight arrests have been made, and from the full confessions of the prisoners details of the plot are forthcoming.

The monk told his followers, who firmly believed him, that he was bullet-proof, a wave of his yellow robe being sufficient to turn aside the British bullet.

They intended seizing the place and fort, and with the arms of the garrison, numbering nearly three thousand men, to drive the British out of Mandalay.

After the skirmish with Major Dobbie, the band was overtaken by four officers and some men, and a fight took place, in which Lieutenant Harrington and his orderly were wounded, but not seriously; and it was here that the leader of the band was killed.

THE CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED.

Maclean, of the Royal Scotts, and Private and Mrs. Wilson, are in a dangerous state. The former had his right hand cut off by a dab, also a finger of of the left hand, and has received several other serious injuries. Mrs. Wilson is hacked over the shoulders, back, arms, and head.

CHARGE OF POLICE TORTURE AT SATARA.

SATARA, Oct. 13.

Before Mr. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Satara, to-day, Rajaram Maljee, chief constable of Shirala Peits, one jamadar, and two police constables are being tried for torturing Sadya valad Bhagnak and his two brothers, for extorting confessions out of them of the theft of ten rupees worth of property. Bhagnak deposed to finding the corpse of Sadya on the morning of the 4th September. Samya was with the police on the preceding night.

Two more unimportant witnesses were examined. Karandiker Kale Divekar defended.

Oct. 14.

The case was continued to-day. Keshava Govind described several marks of violence on the chest, back, arms, etc.

Yesterday's witnesses was then cross-examined, but nothing of importance was elicited. Ishwara and Genu, deceased's brothers, deposed to having been tortured to extort confession, Sakhya Sutha corborated.

THE FAMINE.

CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT IN THE PROSPECTS.

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

The numbers under famine relief this week in India and Burma are down to eleven hundred thousand, every province which has so far sent in report sharing in the reduction. The prices also are lower. One of the Madras districts reports a fall of a hundred per cent. to seventeen seers. In Bijapur, Bombay, where grain was recently six seers, it is now eleven; while Bengal, Punjab, and Burma all record an appreciable reduction. The prospects continue favourable everywhere, but the condition of the people in the Central Provinces shows no improvement. the numbers under gratuitous relief there, who are too weak to work, being again higher, though the total relieved in the Province is smaller owing to reduction in the number of able-bodied upon the works.

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

THE DISARMING OF THE 17TH BENGAL CAVALRY.

THE STATEMENT DISPROVED.

LAHORE, Oct. 14.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"We hear from Umballa that the statement made by the "Times of India," which we published yesterday, to the effect that the 17th Bengal Cavalry at Umballa have been deprived of their fire-arms and ammunition, is absolutely false, and that nothing has occurred to occasion such a procedure. The report appears to have emanated from the same source as several other alarmist or exaggerated statements which have appeared, from time to time, lately in one or other of our contemporaries. For instance, the absurd statement that 97 had passed through Lahore to the front in a single day when, as we have lately shown, the line is only capable of accommodating about 14 in one direction."

THE ENEMY IN FORCE AT KOTAL.

WORKING PARTIES FIRED ON.

THE JHIND INFANTRY IN ACTION.

A telegram, dated Fort Lockhart, October 13, states:—The road from Shinowri has been completed to the top of Chagru Kotal. On the 11th instant, the covering party to the road-making party was fired upon by the enemy most of the day from the heights to the west of Kotal. The enemy would not come to close quarters. On 12th instant the enemy had been reinforced by about 9,000, made up from the Mamuzais Alisherzai, and Alikhel tribes, and were much bolder than the previous day. About noon, on the 13th instant, news was brought from the village of Dargai, that the enemy's lashkar was advancing in force. Firing began on Maler Kotla. The Sappers were on working duty on the road, at about 12 noon. The enemy had by this time arrived in Dargai Village, and were then fired on by the Jhind picquets, at which the enemy retired out of sight. But the moment

THE RETIREMENT TO CAMP BEGAN,

the enemy advanced in larger numbers from all sides, but were kept back from rushing the working parties entirely by the steady volleys of the Jhind Infantry. The retirement was carried most steadily and the discipline was excellent. At one point of the retirement Captain Harris and three men of the Jhind Infantry laid a most successful ambuscade on a few of the enemy coming along the road, and shot one man dead, the rest disappearing down the hillside. The retirement was again covered from the Samana Sok by No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery and the Northampton Regiment, who did most valuable work, the firing of the former being most effective. In spite of this,

THE ENEMY FOLLOWED THE TROOPS

almost into Camp. The behaviour of the Jhind troops was excellent, this being the first time they or any other Imperial Service troops have been under fire here. The casualties were: 2 Jhinds, wounded, one sesiously and one slightly; 1 Maler Kotla slightly; and 1 Sirmur Sapper slightly.

The Mamund Valley was evacuated without a single shot being fired—a sure sign of the complete submission of the tribe.

ATTACK ON A RECONNAISSANCE PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

A reconnaissance party from General Egerton's Column, under Major Digby, was attacked on Tuesday, near Khina Camp, whence the 1st Sikhs and the Peshawar Mountain Battery turned out to their assistance, and dispersed the enemy, who held the hills about eight hundred yards distant.

Our casualties were: Lieutenant Hingston, R.E., slightly wounded; and a horse killed under him; also one Sowar, wounded.

SNIPING CONTINUED.

A wood-cutting party from Sadda, in the Kurrum Valley, with an escort of the Kurrum Militia, was, fired on Tuesday, by a gang of Massuzai raiders. No casualties occurred.

A working party at Chagru Kotal, on the Samanat was also sniped by the Alikhels, who were kep off by a covering party of the 3rd Gurkhas and a few rounds of shrapnel from the 9th Mountain Battery from Khandartang spur.

The 22nd Punjab Infantry, 39th Garhwals, and four guns of the 3rd field Battery left Kohat for the front.

The troops at Kobat are suffering slightly from fever.

No more news of the Mullah Powindah's gathering.

BLOCK ON THE LINE OF COMMUNICATION.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 14.

A "Pioneer" telegram, dated Kohat, 13th October, states:—Sir Power Palmer and staff leave Shinowri, four marches from here, to-morrow, to inspect the line of communication. The staff of officers of the line of communications moves to Shinowri probably on the 14th, and will remain there till events develope. One squadron of the 3rd Punjab Cavalary and 9th Field Battery, R. A., arrived from Kurram, this morning, for Garrison duty at Kohat. One Squadron of the Central India Horse, four guns of the 3rd Field Battery, R. A., with one Company of the Scots Fusiliers, as escort, left for Sadda, to-day, and the 2nd Punjab Infantry for Shinowri and Kai, and 39th Garhwah Rifles for Ustarzai and Hangu. They will do duty on the line of communications. There is a great block on the telegraph line at present. Passengers in tongas travel frequently quicker than telegrams.

THE ATTACK ON WORKING PARTIES.

The news that there had been an attack on the working parties at Chagru Kotal, telegraphed last night, has been confirmed by other persons since arrived from Fort Lockhart and Shinowri.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

Sir Richard Udny and the Political officers probably start on the 15th to join Sir William Lockhart, but Colonel Warburton, whose duties lie solely with the Afridis, and not Orakzai, goes to Shinowari. For greater convenience, the nomenclature of the Brigades of the 2nd Division are being changed from the 1st and 2nd to 3rd and 4th, respectively, and are thus numbered consecutively from one to four.

The terms offered to the tribes, though definitely settled, are not to be made known till the force arrives at Tirah. The Afridis of the 5th Punjab Infantry are apparently much pleased at their regiment remaining here, instead of moving to some destination unknown to them. No desertions have occurred since Sunday.

THE ORAKZAI GATHERING.

Fort Lockart, 13th October. Nothing is going on except road-making over Chagru Kotal by the Pioneers, Sappers, and 1,000 Punjab coolies. Yesterday, a covering party of half Battalion of the 15th Sikhs and the Jhind Infantry, on the north side of Kotal, were fired on by a party of Jhar Orakzais, who pressed on the retirement vigorously. No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery covered the withdrawal. The casualties are: 1 Jhind sepoy, severely, and one slightly wounded. It is reported that 8,000 Jhar Orakzai, are watching the road from west of Samil. The lashkhar at Khangardur has not moved.

THE RETURNING MARCH.

THE TRIBESMEN FRIENDLY.

A telegram, dated Panjkora, 13th October (Jhar, 12th October), states:—The 1st and 2nd Brigades marched from Inayat Killa, Jhar, this morning. The 1st Brigade is leading, and is followed by transport and baggage, while the rearguard is composed of the 2nd brigade and tents and the Field Battery. Some tribesmen turned up to see us off. Everything is quiet. The tribesmen met on the way appeared quite friendly.

A RECONNOITRING PARTY FIRED ON.

Datta, Khel, 13th October.—A party of the enemy successfully ambuscaded yesterday. A party of engineers had been sent out by General Egerton to reconnoitre the road for march of the Zawe Column, to-day. The enemy occupied the wooded height, and at the first volley killed Lieutenant Hingston's horse, and wounded a sowar and his horse by a subsequent shot. Lieutenant Hingston was slightly wounded on the hip. The bullet grazed the hip without doing any great injury. The enemy also fired into the Camp for some time, and wounded two followers, one of whom is severely wounded, and killed a transport mule. The 1st Sikhs turned out under Colonel Pollock, and drove off the enemy's party. People in the Shawal Valley have rendered the column assistance in bringing supplies at various camps. The attackers of yesterday may consist either of the Mahsuds or a wandering party of the Mada Khels.

THE MULLA POWINDAH.

The Mullah Powindah was reported, on the 10th instant, to have started with a following from Makin down Darra Algad, a stream leading down from that village into Shawal, but has not yet shown himself near.

A column of the second party of Rifle Brigade leave Miran Shah to-morrow for Edwardesabad.

THE END OF THE MOHMAND CAMPAIGN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP BUDDEE, Oct. 9.

My last letter to you was from the frontier of the Mohmand country, from the first Brigade of the Mohmand Field Force. There is now no longer such a thing as the Mohmand Field Force, and I am sure that all the troops engaged in the expedition were very glad to see the last of "Mohmandshire." With the exception of about half-a-dozen small fertile valleys, the country was the most desolate waste land you can imagine. Not a tree on the hills, hardly a blade of grass to be found anywhere, large tracts of barren sandy country with great scarcity of water. The scarcity of water was, indeed, the great difficulty, and the Mohmands, by cutting the banks of several artificial tanks, increased our difficulty considerably. The amount of sandy and muddy water most of us consumed on the expedition was enormous, and it was very pleasant occasionally arriving at a Camp where good water could be found. But in spite of our difficulties with regard to the water supply, and little hardships, the necessary adjuncts of every Campaign, I think, everyone enjoyed the expedition thoroughly, and I am sure all our Brigade were very sorry to say good bye to General Westmacott, our genial and hardworking Brigadier, and his Staff. Our last Camp was at Adazai, where the Sappers and Miners have built a bridge over the Kabul river. From Adazai we marched to Peshawar, and General Elles returned with the Second Brigade the day after we arrived. The last three or four days in the Mohmand country were very peaceful. Not a "sniper" troubled us at night time, and the inhabitants of the villages we passed through afforded every information that was required.

PREPARING FOR TIRAH.

You can imagine how glad we all were to get into Peshawar again, and to know that we were to have a couple of days there to replace worn-out kit, to buy "Poshteens" and warm kit for the Tirah Expedition. As we marched into Peshawar, we began to realise what a number of troops they were collecting. Camping ground after camping ground was passed, in which were regiments of all kinds. British Infantry Battalions, British and Native Cavalry Regiments, Mountain Batteries, Sappers and Miners, Native Infantry Regiments of Sikhs, Gurkhas, Gurhwals, a Pioneer Regiment, and several Corps of Imperial Service troops. The whole place is full of soldiers, a martial air pervades the atmosphere, and the strains of military music are heard all day long. In the mornings, regiments moving off towards Kohat make their bands play with great energy. The big drummer seems to hit harder than ever on these occasions, and makes a terrible noise. Later on in the day a regiment arrives to take the place of the one that has gone, and more martial music is necessary. Then a regiment goes out to Jumrud Fort, and relieves another that has been warned for this Expedition, and the result is that there appears to be a continuous procession of troops entering and proceeding from Peshawar. Several enterprising Parsees have opened shops at Peshawar, selling all sorts of necessary kit and equipment, and must have been making large fortunes. They ask fancy prices, and get them too, everyone being in too great a hurry to stop and bargain, and preferring not to risk the chance of getting the required article at a cheaper price at another shop. Mess stores also have to be replenished, and here again these enterprising shopkeepers are doing a roaring trade. The tum-tums, too, are with difficulty obtained, the Suddar Bazaar being almost blocked by strings of tum-tums hired by officers who are shopping in the Bazaar. The poor animals in the shafts are wearing away to mere skeletons, but the merciless driver flogs and whips the willing beasts until at last they cannot travel any further. Baggage ponies and donkeys, too, are in great request, and the humble price asked for these animals some three months ago has gone up by leaps and bounds; Rs. 60 is asked for a small, 11 hand half starved pony, and Rs. 40 for a bad specimen of an ass. The city with its huge gates and high walls is the best place for the purchase of Poshteens, long warm Pushtu boots, and all kit of that description. The city is well worth a visit for its own sake, and the different shops with their respective wares of pottery, Bokhara silks, carpets, saddle bags, &c., &c., are all interesting. One could not help remarking what fine men the bazaar was filled with, and with what an angry distrustful gaze they stared at officers as they came in. We were all warned against the city, as they say the Afridis are very anxious to capture a British officer, and take him off as a hostage. My visit to the city was almost at sunset, and I did not care to stay there after dusk. It would never do for the "Special Correspondent" of the *Bombay Gazette* to be taken as a hostage by those rascally Afridis.

What a treat it was for all us Mohmand campaigners (!) to get back to civilisation again, to stroll down to the Club, to see the papers, and to have a drink at a very crowded bar. Then afterwards to dine at the Club or at the Gunner Mess—both of which institutions have been thrown open to troops passing through on their way to the front. In the Peshawar Club, the fair sex—ever to the fore on these occasions—have given up their part of the building to be used as a general mess house. The two nights I was there between 60 to 80 sat down to dinner there, and a row of hungry faces peered occasionally from the doorways and verandahs to seek an empty chair. The Gunners also dined the same number in their mess. I see that your contemporary, the "Pioneer," states that there are 1,010 officers alone employed on this expedition. This accounts for the number of unexpected acquaintances and friends one meets up here. Unexpected because they have come from all quarters of India, and are filling all manner of billets unheard of in times of peace.

This is our first day's march from Peshawar, and we only marched seven miles along a good road and through very fertile country. There is hardly a field between here and Peshawar that is not cultivated, and the crops are looking very well. This marching of three Columns from Peshawar via the Kohat Pass is done for several reasons, one of them being that the AdamKhels seeing three big Columns pass along three days in succession will feel more inclined to keep friendly to us and not help the Afridis.

All manner of rumours reach us daily of the fighting prospects of the Tirah Expedition. One day the Afridis are reported in strength, defending the Khyber, the next day large gatherings are reported from the Samana. Another day the report comes that the Afridis are leaving Tirah, and collecting their forces in the Bazaar Valley. I fancy that very little is known of their intentions, and less still of their dispositions up to date. It is hardly likely that they will allow us to invade their country without a hard struggle for liberty, though they must be grievously disappointed at the Amir's reply to their Jirgah.

THE AFRIDIS OF TIRAH AND THE AMIR.

Rightly or wrongly it would appear that the Afridis certainly considered that they would receive assistance from the Amir. Their petitions are not a wail for help from a beaten people, but rather an account of their successes. "We have done so much, and now *it is time for you to help us*," is practically what they mean. It is curious, too, that they commence by saying that they had proclaimed this *jehad* because their representations to the Amir—when were these made?—had not been listened to by him. And then they end by acknowledging him as their spiritual head. They call him the King of Islam, and as such he replies to them. He contradicts their statements of their having laid their complaints before him prior to taking the step they have (as he was bound to do). He says, "I do not know on what account a breach has now taken place between you and the English." But what is far more significant, is a passage in the petition. "This is the time to gain the object of your Highness." We may well ask what this "object" can be. In his reply the Amir makes no direct reference to this passage, but we may also ask what is meant by "Now that you have spoiled the matter"—as the literal translation runs—what is the "object" alluded to by the Afridis, and what is the "matter" they have spoiled. Throughout the petition there is a hint that the Amir was aware of what the tribes were complaining of and intending to do—and throughout the reply there is an apparent willingness on the part of the Amir to have assisted them—had they not done this thing, "spoiled the matter." Can this be an allusion to the failure of the very apparent intention of a general and simultaneous rising of all the Frontier tribes; we may, indeed, wonder what the attitude of our friend and ally would have been if this "matter" had not been "spoiled."—*Commercial Gazette.*

The Lahore paper says:—A remark recently made by our Mohmand correspondent that the Bazais might have found it cheaper to surrender their breech-loaders and run the chance of buying new ones, is hardly so paradoxical as it might appear at first sight. Supposing it were practicable to disarm all the Frontier tribes, no permanent result could be obtained unless steps were taken at the same time to disarm Peshawar, Nowshera, Mardan, Kohat, Quetta Loralai, Dera Ismail Khan, &c., &c., not to mention Afghanistan. The importation and sale of arms and ammunition all along our border require rigorous restriction. It is now for all practical purposes almost unlimited. It might not be feasible to prevent tribes getting what they want through Central Asia, but it is surely in our own hands to control and minimise the supply from this side. We hope this question will be given the notice it deserves.

What, asks the *Civil and Military Gazette*, is truth? That is a question that perplexes the conscientious war-correspondent. To take three instances. At the time of the sad death of Lieutenant Greaves, it was reported that his horse ran way with him. A brother-officer, not unnaturally, felt indignant at this, seeing he had been assured by one who was present that it was not the case. Yet Sir Bindon Blood in his despatch writes:—"Captain Palmer, not hearing Lieutenant-Colonel Adam's orders galloped on towards the hill, still having on his left Lieutenant Greaves,—*whose pony had apparently become unmanageable* by him." The italics are ours. Another instance. At the fighting before the village of Agrah, Lieutenant Browne-Clayton, Royal West Kent Regiment, was killed, one correspondent saying by a volley, and another that he was cut down by swordsmen. Lastly, when the patrol was fired on at Sadda, and one duffadar killed and one sowar wounded, two sowars brought back the wounded duffadar; these men, said one correspondent, were only fired on, but another states there was a rush made by twenty of the enemy who got within ten yards of them. One might have thought that in all, or at the very least in one of these incidents, there could have been no doubt regarding what actually occurred, yet correspondents, who believe themselves to be wiring the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, differ most materially. Even in the most ordinary incident of daily life it is hard to obtain two versions that agree, but on the battlefield it appears absolutely impossible. Whether a report stands, or whether it be contradicted, it may be taken as the rule that it is—to use a trade phrase—E. and O. E., that is errors and omissions excepted; a contradiction is not necessarily a whit nearer the actual facts than the original assertion.

The Jodhpore Lancers, commanded by Captain F. P. C. Angelo, are to join the Reserve Brigade at Rawalpindi, and hold themselves in readiness to join the 3rd Bengal Cavalry on the line of communications.

KASHMIR TROOPS FOR THE FRONT.

SPEECH BY THE MAHARAJA.

The following speech was delivered by H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir on the departure of the Kashmir Mountain Battery for active service on the frontier:—I am extremely glad that it has also fallen to our lot to take a share in the expedition against the tribes on the Frontier. The Dogras are conspicuous for their gallantry, and I cannot impress on you too highly the importance of distinguishing yourself on the present occasion, as you have invariably done in the past. In proceeding to the frontier to co-operate with the Imperial Forces, you are required to perform the most pleasing duty of not only evincing your loyalty and devotion to the paramount power, but to render material help in restoring peace and order on the frontier, which you know is absolutely necessary for the stability of the British Empire. I am fully confident that you will not shrink from discharging the duty which has devolved on you, with your characteristic zeal and energy, on the contrary I expect you to maintain your traditional reputation by a display of undoubted courage and a firm and resolute determination to sacrifice your lives for the good of the country. You have been particulary fortunate in being placed under the direct command of my old friend, Lieut. Mac-Munn, who is already very intimate with you. It is mainly due to the exertions of Mr. Mac-Munn and his predecessors in office, that you owe the standard of discipline and efficiency, which has qualified you for active service in such an important expedition, and I have no doubt that he will watch with great interest how you do justice to the excellent training which you have received, while my esteemed friend General Sir William Lockhart, who is an old friend of the ruling family, will be equally delighted to appreciate your humble labours in the field. I will not detain you long, but before you go would advise you to bear in mind the old maxim, with which everyone of you is conversant already, namely, that nothing is more valuable to a man than his character and reputation, and nothing is more laudable than service to one's country. Your services in the past have gained for you a renown, which I have reason to be proud of, and you should now do all in your power to contribute to the common cause by co-operating loyally and energetically with your British comrades, and by distinguished service on the frontier, and enable me on your return, to congratulate you on the successes you have achieved. May God be with you.

AMUSING ENTERTAINMENT AT THE GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, Oct. 14.

A very amusing entertainment took place, last evening, on behalf of the Poona-Kirkee Foxhounds, at the Gymkhana. Mr. Jorrocks was "At home." The proceedings were opened with a most amusing lecture by Mr. Jorrocks on hunting; after which several local performers entertained the audience to a fine art gallery exhibition of some sporting celebrities. A few other items followed which helped to fill up a most amusing programme, and the funds must have considerably benefited by the entertainment, which was greeted with shouts of laughter throughout.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There are 249 patients in the Special Plague Hospital, in the Mahomedan 35, and in the Hindu Hospital 22.

Including 22 cases in cantonment, 41 cases and 30 deaths occurred round about Poona, one case from Ganeshkhind, while 24 cases and 13 deaths were reported in the city.

The total mortality was 30.

The search operations are being conducted by native volunteers, soldiers, and medical officers.

THE THEFT AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

THE ACCUSED SENTENCED.

Three men, a hamal employed at Government House, a labourer, living at Aundh, close by, and a goldsmith from Ahmednagar, were placed before the Magistrate to-day, the two former charged with stealing, and the latter with receiving a number of silver articles, address caskets, cups, etc., belonging to his Excellency the Governor, valued at Rs. 2,000. Most of the articles have been melted down.

Mr. George Cocks, steward, Government House, described the various articles stolen, and identified the portions not melted.

All the three prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge, and were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

The Government have sanctioned the re-engagement of superannuated Medical Warrant Officers in the Indian Medical Service for so long as their services may be actually required on the pay drawn by them before retirement, their pensions being held in abeyance while so employed.

The services of the third Political Officer with General Blood's Force having been dispensed with, Mr. Gunther returns to Punjab.

Colonel King Harman is granted extension of leave to October 1898.

Captain Swayne, Royal Engineers, is posted to Bombay Command, on return from special duty.

The Madras Command Recruiting Scheme, which was tried last cold weather, is to be continued during the ensuing season.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In my last letter I referred to the improvements in Glasgow. I will now refer to Birmingham. The signal success which had been achieved by the radical measures adopted in Glasgow were so conspicuous that Parliament enacted the Artisans Dwelling Act in 1875. Under this Act a municipality may mark out an insanitary area for reconstruction and improvement, and on obtaining the approval of Government, proceed to buy, at fair prices, all the lands and buildings included in the area. It may then rearrange the streets, clear away the houses, and dispose of sites for the construction of new buildings on approved plans.

2. Mr. Chamberlain was then Mayor of Birmingham, and he immediately prepared a scheme under the Act. He proposed to run a wide street through the area selected, to demolish the houses on each side of the street and to let or sell the frontages, and arrange for building workmen's houses behind on the most approved principles. He pointed out that Parliament had recognized something higher than property, and that in buying out the landlord nothing would have to be paid for compulsory purchase. The Council did not intend to undertake any building speculation, but were to employ others to carry out that part of the work. They proposed either to sell the land or to lease it for a long term. To meet the cost they proposed to borrow from Government at 3½ per cent. for 50 years, and any deficiency in receipts was to be made good by a municipal rate.

3. The area included in the scheme was about 90 acres covered with 4,000 houses, inhabited by 20,000 people, an area noted for its uncleanliness and its high rate of mortality. It has been entirely rearranged and rebuilt, and now contains the finest streets in Birmingham flanked with handsome edifices. Some part of the land was sold, but most of it was let on leases for 75 years, and at the end of that period these palatial houses will become the property of the Municipality, which will then be one of the richest in the Kingdom. At present the cost has exceeded two millions sterling, and the charge for interest and sinking fund comes to £100,000. The rentals bring in £75,000. The debt will be extinguished in 50 years, after which the rentals will be a clear income to the Municipality for 25 years, and when the leases fall in the properties will become the absolute property of the Municipality. As a health measure the improvement scheme has more than repaid the cost, and as a financial project the burden on the rates has been borne without pressure while the prospective benefits are fabulous.

4. It was hoped that private enterprise would supply the much wanted workmen's dwellings, but as the capitalist was not eager to come forward, the Committee built a large number of cottages which were immediately occupied at rentals which give a profitable return on the cost.

5. Here as in Glasgow, the moral is that the improvement of slums must not be carried out bit by bit but on a large comprehensive scheme. It goes without saying that the improvements will result in untold benefit to health and safety, and that even as a business transaction there is no reason to apprehend loss. There may be some pressure upon the rates for some time but in the long run the reconstruction of the slum is a highly paying investment for Municipalities, especially if they build the houses and receive the rents.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 14. W. R. H.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The papers and the public of this city are now warmly and zealously taking interest in discussing the project put forward by the would-be Pericles of Bombay, for its reformation and renovation. A feud appears to have arisen respecting the aim of the Government, anticipated by some to be for curtailing the authority and rights of the Corporation, and by others that there need be no such fear. I think in all the correspondence and views expressed, no one has as yet suggested nor discussed a point which, I submit, may be taken up by you or by experts. However nebulous the scheme propounded so far as at present by the Government may be, it is clear in its ultimate object, which may be divided into two parts, viz:—(1.) The Expansion of Bombay by reclamations and buildings; and (2) Reformation of old Bombay with sanitary and beautifying motives.

Now I believe that there are already two corporations created in Bombay that carry on or are able to carry on the two businesses contemplated in the present scheme. The Port Trust of Bombay was created a quarter of a century ago with the first object, but its authority was limited only to certain parts of the rising city., viz only those bordering on the harbour side. This duty the Trust has performed to the entire satisfaction of the Government, the city and the various other interests connected with it. Why then, may I ask, should the first part of the present scheme be not entrusted to the Trustees by extending its province to reclamations and buildings and by authorising it to borrow money for the purpose. The Trust as at present constituted is composed of successful business men carrying on their duty quietly. Its prestige will accelerate the scheme and ensure perfect success.

The Municipal Corporation was created by its very enactment for the second purpose, and already holds all the necessary powers. It is necessary to enlarge its powers to borrow money for the specific purposes. The Act might be modified so as to make the constitution of the Corporators different from what it at present is, and be modelled more on the Port Trust scheme to put in real business men, and not wind-bags to air crude views and draw the attention of those fond of vocal music or elegance. The Corporation as at present constituted is considered more as a training school of orators for the sons of the rich, and an advertisement board for Doctors and Lawyers. Business people there can be counted on one's fingers. The most remarkable part of the Act is, that the men most necessary for the work of the Corporation, viz. Civil Engineers, are kept out of it on the plea of their being professional.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 13. A.

THE DEPORTATION OF A MAHOMEDAN JOURNALIST.

Azimuddin Amirudin, the editor and proprietor of an Urdu paper, called *Muslem-e-Deccan*, who had been detained in the Thana Jail for having disobeyed the order of Government to leave British India for his native country, Hyderabad (Deccan), was, yesterday, released, on condition that he should go to his native territory *via* Wadi Junction. He proceeded there by train under the surveillance of the Railway police.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT NUBIA.

The Indian Troop Service Transport Nubia, Captain G. C. Henning, R. N. R., will sail to-day, for Southampton, with details, consisting of 34 officers, 15 ladies, 15 children, 1,150 non-commissioned officers and men, 35 women, and 72 children. The following is the list of officers:—

Lieut Col and Mrs W R Little and daughter, 1st East Lanc Regt
Surgn Major and Mrs G Coutts, A M Staff
Major T Chamberlain, R A
Surgn Major and Mrs A T T Lilly and 2 children, A M Staff
Surgn Major C W Johnson, A M Staff
Surg Capt A Pearse, A M Staff
Surg Capt C Dalton, A M Staff
Capt and Mrs E M Reed and child, I S Corps
Capt E D Cameron, R H A
Capt and Mrs G Brown, 2nd Border Regt
Capt and Mrs W Leetham, 5th Dra Guards
Capt and Mrs R C Boyle, R Muns Fus
Capt S Blacher, R A
Surg Capt A F Tyrell, A M Staff
Surg Capt G S Mansfield, A M Staff
Capt E G Drummond, I S Corps
Capt and Mrs E R Morton, I S Corps
Capt F Jollie, I S Corps
Capt A R K Hall, R I Rifle
Lieut T L Leeds, 6th P Infantry
Lieut and Mrs T Ormsby, 2 South Stafford
Lieut H C Harvey, R I Rifles
Lieut G Broadrick, Border Regt
Vety Lieut and Mrs H C Harris and child, Vety Dept
Lieut C A L Yate, York L Infantry
Lieut G P R Beamen, I S Corps
Lieut G Capron, 2 York and Lanc Regt
Lieut K H Brass, 1st East York Regt
Lieut J V Taylor, 2 Welsh Regt
Lieut C S Bateman Champain, I S Corps
2nd Lieut C J Heath, R E
2nd Lieut C R C Petley, East York
2nd Lieut B E A Pritchard, South Lanc
2nd Lieut Swainson, Middlesex Regt
Wife of Capt E F Brereton, 1st Northampton
Wife of Lieut C S Eastmead, I S Crops
Wife of Qr Mr R Johnston and 4 children, R I Fusiliers
Wife of Lieut H M A Hales and 2 children, Bedford Regt

The King of Siam has telegraphed to the President of the Republic, informing him of his arrival in England, and while thanking him for the kind reception accorded to him in France, assures him of his very sincere friendship. M. Felix Faure has replied that he is much touched by these acknowledgments, and he asks His Majesty to believe in his most friendly sentiments.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

THE APPEAL IN THE "PRATODA" CASE.

At the High Court, yesterday, Mr. M. B. Choubal, with whom was Mr. M. V. Bhat, presented a petition of appeal to Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade, from a decision of Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Satara, who, on the 30th August last, convicted the two accused, Ramchandra Narayen, the editor, and Krishnajee Dhondeo, the printer and publisher of the *Pratoda* newspaper, of exciting disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, and sentenced them to transportation for life, and transportation for seven years, respectively.

The petition of appeal was as follows:—That your lordships' petitioners were charged under section 124 A. of the Indian Penal Code, convicted, and sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Satara, No. 1 to transportation for life, and No. 2 to transportation for seven years, on the 30th August last. That aggrieved by the said conviction and sentence, your lordships' petitioners pray that your lordships may be pleased to call for the papers of the case (No. 45 of the calendar for 1897,) and set aside the conviction and sentence for the following, among other reasons:—1. That the article, which was the subject of the charge, was written in a Marathi paper, called the *Pratoda*, and circulated among the Marathi-reading people; and therefore the learned judge should have given due weight to the opinion of the Marathi-knowing assessors, who held that it was not seditious. 2. The learned Sessions Judge was wrong in construing the article in question as an attempt to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India. 3. That the learned judge has not duly considered the contention of accused No. 2, that the article did not fall under section 124A. of the Indian Penal Code at all. 4. That the judge was wrong in disallowing questions put by the counsel of the accused to Mr. Mactier in cross-examination. 5. That the article on the Queen's Statue was a crushing reply to any suggestion of disloyalty, and the learned judge was wrong in not putting the most obvious construction upon it. 6. That the learned judge has misconstrued expressions used in the article. 7. That the learned judge was wrong in allowing articles other than the one charged to go in evidence for the prosecution, even for proving *animus*. 8. That the complaint in respect of the article headed "Preparation for Independence," was not supported by the order of Government, as required by section 196 of the Criminal Procedure Code. 9. The remarks about the assessors were unjustifiable. 10. That the learned judge was wrong in allowing his mind to be swayed by extraneous considerations. 11. That the learned judge was wrong in not acceding to the request of the defence to select English-knowing assessors, the same being available. 12. The articles on Shivajee and the "Arms in the Gaikwad Territory" do not show any *animus* prejudicial to the defence. 13. That the gist of the incriminating article is that the Canadians have, by constitutional means, secured a share in the management of their own Government, while the Indians simply prattle without making any efforts to render themselves fit to have such a share. 14. That the translations are inaccurate. 15. That the sentences are unnecessarily severe, even assuming that the appellants are guilty of the offence charged. 16. As there was no evidence before the court to show that No. 2 was aware of the contents of the incriminating article, the Sessions Judge should have held that he was not guilty of the offence charged. The petitioners further pray that your lordships may be pleased to release them on bail on taking sufficient sureties.

Mr. Justice Parsons: This is the Satara case?

Mr. Choubal: Yes, my lord.

Mr. Kirtiker, Government Pleader: I am instructed to oppose the application for bail. Mr. Macpherson is coming to oppose it.

Mr. Choubal said he made the application for bail only in the case of No. 2. The sentence of two months' imprisonment he had already suffered might be considered enough for him.

Mr. Justice Parsons: Who is he?

Mr. Choubal said he was the proprietor only, and made the usual declaration three or four years ago. The manuscript did not pass through his hands. He is a very old man of 75 years, and his statement is that he had nothing to do with the paper during the last two years. The learned pleader said he thought these considerations might induce their lordships to release No. 2 on bail, pending the disposal of the appeal.

Mr. Justice Parsons: The appeal will be heard soon after the vacation. I don't think another three weeks would prejudice his health. He might be excused hard labour.

Mr. Choubal: Your lordships might direct the suspension of hard labour on No. 2. He is a very old man.

Mr. Justice Parsons: That is the most we can do; suspend the hard labour on No. 2 until the disposal of the appeal.

Mr. Kirtiker submitted that the jail doctor would take care, if the man was unable to do hard work, to put him to such work as he was fit for. But there was no reason to suspend the working of the sentence. He was the proprietor of the paper.

Mr. Choubal said no doubt the man was legally responsible; but he had no previous knowledge of the contents of the articles.

Mr. Justice Parsons: He says he did not see the manuscript. There is no evidence that he saw the articles or wrote them. If he did not, I think that is not sufficient to bring a man under section 124A.

Mr. Kirtiker said it was difficult to distinguish the one case from the other. It was his paper. He was presumed to know the contents of the articles. The paper was circulated by his orders; he took the benefit of the circulation, which was large; and it could not be said that he knew nothing of what appeared in it, for it was a Marathi paper.

Their lordships ordered the record and proceedings to be sent for, and notices to be served. In the case of No. 2, the court directed that the execution of the sentence be suspended, that is to say, he is to be detained in jail in safe custody in the same position as a prisoner committed by a magistrate for trial.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

N.-W. P. COTTON.

The second forecast of the cotton crop of the N.-W P. and Oudh for 1897 is as under:—

The rain-fall, which was heavy in August and light is September, has generally been beneficial to the crop, except on low lands where the crop suffered heavily from excessive moisture. The continuous rains in August retarded weeding operations; but they were subsequently effected in September. Pods have begun to appear in the case of early sown cotton and they are reported in good condition. The area under cotton is less than was originally estimated; and in the bulletins now received it has been estimated at about 20 per cent. less than the normal area. The decrease is attributed partly to the late commencement of the regular rains and partly to the destruction of the crop on low lands after they set in. The average condition of the crop in the several divisions of the Province, according to the reports received from Zamindars, varies between 70 and 80, as shown below; 100 representing a full average outturn. Divisions—Meerut, Agra, Rohilkhand, Allahabad, Benares, Gorakhpur, and Oudh, the average condition of each being 75, 80, 70, 80, 75, 80, and 75, respectively. This relates to condition up to the 30th September.

THE KAISER AND BISMARCK.

(WITH APOLOGIES TO LEWIS CARROLL.)

"You are young, Kaiser Wilhelm," the old man said,
"And are scarcely as yet fully grown,
How is it you seem so extremely well-read,
And to know all there is to be known?"
"My sires," said the monarch, "were reckoned to be
Quite the cleverest people on earth;
And the whole of their knowledge descended to me,
With the crown that I wear, at my brith!"
"You are young," said the sage, "as I mentioned before,
And have barely attained your full size,
Yet you flourish a sword, and talk big about war—
Do you think, at your age, it is wise?"
"My fathers," the monarch replied, "were a race
Accustomed to dealing hard blows,
So I think it is proper to keep up the pace,
And spit in the face of my foes!"
"You are young," said the sage, "and your courage is high—
Let us hope that some day you won't rue it!
For you must have a finger in every pie;
How on earth do you manage to do it?"
"My sires," said the monarch, "for governing men
Had a faculty almost divine,
And this—as it seems I must tell you again—
From the day of my birth has been mine!"
"You are young," said the sage, "one would hardly suppose
You had had any training whatever,
Yet you lecture and preach, you paint and compose;
What made you so awfully clever?"
"I have answered three questions, and that is enough,
Please keep to your pipes and your ale.
Do you think I can listen all day to such stuff?
Hold your tongue, or I'll put you in gaol!"

—*Westminster Gazette.* W. A. P.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—Oct. 13.

10 p.m.	82·9

THURSDAY.—Oct. 14.

6 a.m.	80·3
10 a.m.	84·8
2 p.m.	87·3
6 p.m.	87·2

GYMKHANA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL VS. 6TH INFANTRY HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

SEMI-FINAL.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLES VS. MIDDLESEX.

A FURTHER stage of the Tournament was reached yesterday, resulting in a draw in the first game, and a victory for the Middlesex, by 2 goals to *nil*, in the second game. The Boys certainly had hard lines in not pulling off their tie, and have to thank (or blame) the Infantry goal-keeper for the necessity for a replay of the match. This has to be played off this (Friday) morning at 6-30 a.m. The Cathedral School should win, but the uncertainties of the King of Games seem to be applicable to hockey, and in reality the game is anyone's. In the second game, a surprise was in store for the spectators, as it was generally supposed the Royal Irish were without any combination. This proved to be a mistake, as some of the prettiest play witnessed during the tournament was indulged in by the "Bhoys of the Green." They lost, but to a good team, and no odium attaches to them in that respect. The Middlesex thus go into the final, and will, if our selection is correct, meet the Durhams. The following is a detailed description of the games :—

Punctually at 4 o'clock, the team for the first game lined out, and the Boys had to defend their goal immediately. Play was soon transferred, however, and a very exciting scrimmage occurred in the Contingent's circle. Keess played up very well, but the defence was not to be broken through, and the ball travelled back. Play was fast, the attack visiting each goal in quick succession. James got on and made a good run up the left, passed well, but no one was up, and a chance of getting through was lost. The 6th then had a look in, and Keess had to hit out to save. From the throw in James secured, but was pulled up by the opposing back, and the ball again went into touch close to the corner flag. Keess receiving the ball hit well up the field, and the Infantry back, in attempting to clear, gave "sticks" in the circle. From the bully within the circle an exciting scrimmage resulted, but half-time arrived with no score registered in favor of either team.

After five minutes' breathing time had clapsed, the game was continued, the Cathedral boys defending the Bandstand goal. From the bully the Infantry got down, but were pulled up by Roberts. Wilcox took the return well up the field, but the outside right not being in his place the ball went behind. A foul given in favour of the Infantry put them on the attack, but a nice hit of play by Keess relieved. The 6th, however, came again, and were again failed by the same back. Fern got in a nice run, but could centre and a corner only resulted. The Infantry goal-keeper excited much amusement by his method of watching for the shot, anyhow he saved, but gave a further corner. From the hit out, the 6th got away, but King pulled them up. A period of attack on the part of the School ought to have given them the lead, but Wilcox let the ball through his legs. Sticks against the Boys brought no relief, for one of the Infantry gave a foul and the hit went well into the opposite territory. From a strong attack the Infantry should have scored, but the ball went into touch. Some pretty combination and passing between James and Tripp gave an exhibition of what they can do, but the final effort was not a success, as the ball was allowed to go into touch. From the throw in, the Infantry got down, but Keess relieved by a strong hit. The Cathedral backs played a strong and true game and saved many rushes by Robson and his merry men. A good centre by James, right across the goal, ought to have been improved on, but no one was up, and shortly afterwards a smart shot was admirably saved by the Infantry goal-keeper, but he had to concede a corner. Nothing, however came of it, and a further attempt to score was frustrated by the Infantry custodian, and all efforts on the part of the Boys to score were unrewarded, time arriving with no goal for either side. The Cathedral High School team was as follows :—Wise ; Roberts, Keess ; Tomson, King, Russell ; James, Tripp, Mason ; Wilcox ; and Fern.

At 5 o'clock the second game and the first of the semi-finals was sarted. Hall went off with a rush and the Middlesex looked like scoring, but the ball was quickly transferred to the other side. What looked like a certain goal was averted by May in a capable manner. The Royal Irish played up with rare dash, and had several good tries for the net, but the Major and his partner saved at the critical moment. Hall got on with a good passing bout, and gave to Nicholls, who passed back to the centre, but the Irish were there and drove the ball back. Shortly afterwards a good strong hit by Roberts was nearly a straight one, only hitting the outside of the post instead of the reverse side. The Rifles dashed away, after the bully and for a few minutes May had a lively time of it. However, he was equal to his trust, and saved his citadel intact. 'Tis true the ball was put through once, but the goal was disallowed. The Middlesex had a visit, then, to the other goal, and returned the compliment, having some shots at the net, none of which came off. Bailey centring well, from a capital run, gave Roberts an opening but he was off side. "Kicks" given in favour of the Irish gained some ground for them, but Trotter got down again, and gave Roberts a good chance. Bang went the ball, but the goal-keeper gave a corner to save. Again he had to save, and right well did he maintain his charge, using his feet more than his stick. An ugly rush and a pretty passing combination on the part of the Irish was well stopped by the Major. However, they got well into the circle again, Londe giving a corner to save. The pace of the game evidently began to tell its tale, and when half-time arrived both teams were gad of the rest. As no score had appeared, and the time was getting on, very little cessation could be allowed, and after a couple of minutes the game was off again.

From the bully Hall got down, but the ball was sent into touch. From the throw in the Rifles gained a little ground, but the Major pulled them up. Kicks given in favour of the Irish enabled them to get well down, but Hilton hit into touch to relieve, and from the throw in away his side went. Down came the Irish forward and Hilton again had to save. Some smart play brought the Rifles down again, but an appeal for off side was allowed, which relieved the pressure. If the Irish half-backs had been up more, they would have been of more use to the forwards, and to this omission is attributed the non-success of the Poona men to score. The Colaba Boys put in some pretty work, and from a scrimmage right in the mouth of the goal managed to put the ball through. This bucked up the Irish boys, and soon after the ball was put into the net, but an appeal for sticks was given. Consequently the goal was disallowed. From a corner the Middlesex took the ball away, but it went behind. Again and again the Rifles attacked, but Major Londe and Hilton stopped the rushes. Hall also was useful, but his frequent appeals were rather monotonus and quite unnecessary. Bailey passed the backs, but overran the ball. The bully was in favour of the Irish, and away they went only just missing the goal. A corner was given by Hilton, and in trying to save the forwards got in each other's way and kicks was given against the Middlesex. From the hit the Irish attacked, but their shooting was wild the ball going behind. A further goal was put on by the Middlesex, and a hard and fast game ended in favour of the Colaba men by two goals to *nil*. The teams were :—

MIDDLESEX :—May ; Major Londe and Hilton ; Lt. Hall, Wilkinson, Lt. Adair ; Lieut. Watter, Clelland, Bailey, Roberts, and Nicholls.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLES :—English ; Moss, Mahoney Calvert, Smi[illegible] Potesta ; Lt. Bradford, Burns, Nolan, Whitley, and Hackett.

In consequence of the draw played last evening the 6th Infantry H. C. play the Cathedral High School at 6-30 a.m. Winners of this game play the Durhams at 4-30 p.m.

☞A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

INAUGURATION OF A NEW PARSEE FIRE-TEMPLE.

SUNDAY next will be passed as a day of great public rejoicing by the Parsee community of Bombay in connection with the inauguration of a new principal fire-temple at Chandanwady, Girgaum Road. More than usual enthusiasm has been manifested in the celebration of the event, for ever since the arrival of the Parsees in India, this principal fire-temple is the only one of its kind which has been built in Bombay from subscriptions raised in the entire Parsee community. Every Parsee will, therefore, feel a personal interest in the success of the inauguration ceremony of a place of worship, which will henceforth be known as the only Anjumani fire-temple in Bombay. There are three principal fire-temples built by wealthy and religiously-inclined members of the community, namely the Dadysett fire-temple, built about 114 years ago by the late Mr. Dadysett ; the Wadia fire-temple, erected about 67 years ago by the late Mr. Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia ; and the Banaji fire-temple, built about 52 years ago by the late Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Banajee. There are also about thirty-three "aghiarees" or smaller fire-temples, built and endowed by private individuals. But the new fire-temple, as already remarked, has the unique reputation of being the only one belonging to the entire Parsee community of Bombay. The project of building it was started about thirteen years ago under peculiar circumstances. There is already an "Atash Behram," in existence in the locality in which the new one has been erected ; and a point might be raised as to the necessity for the new one when, for over half a century, the old fire-temple was deemed sufficient for the religious wants of the Shenshahi portion of the Parsee community. Certain incidents brought to light in a suit in the High Court in connection with the management of the funds of the Wadia fire-temple, are, however, deemed sufficient to afford an elucidation of the reasons, generally well understood in the Parsee community, which had helped to accelerate the proposal for the establishment of the new fire-temple. Since the incidents in question, much general sympathy had been evoked in the community for the Bhagarsath mobeds or priests, who had been rather abruptly ousted from office and emolument in the Wadia fire-temple, and that sympathy contributed in a great measure to the success of a fund that was started, in July 1884, for the establishment of the new fire-temple.

The management of the fund and the building of the new fire-temple were entrusted to an influential committee of Parsee gentlemen, who, on the 7th July 1884, issued a prospectus explaining the scope and object of the fund, and inviting subscriptions from all Zoroastrians. In a short time handsome subscriptions were registered from Parsee ladies and gentlemen, and the committee had in their hands a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 to start with. The committee, therefore, resolved to build an "Atash Behram," instead of, as originally intended, a "durrai meher," *i.e.*, a smaller fire-temple. They purchased for Rs. 51,000, from Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, the ground for the new fire-temple, admeasuring about 1,650 square yards, on which stood in former years the old Sailors' Home in Bombay. When the building was commenced about eleven years ago, the committee consisted of about fifty influential Bhagarsath gentlemen, but the number has since thinned down to about ten, of whom three or four were the really working members, the rest rendering them every possible assistance when occasion arose for it. It is well-known that Dastur Dr. Jamaspjee Minocherjee Jamasp Asaona, M. A., Ph. D., head priest of the Parsees, Mr. Pestonjee Rustomjee Kanga, and Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah, have from first to last been indefatigable in their exertions for the successful completion of the fire-temple ; and have exhibited laudable patience and perseverance, in the face of many obstacles, in the prosecution of their undertaking which has now been brought to a successful termination. The late Mr. K. N. Servai, Income Tax Collector at Bombay, was till the time of his death one of the honorary secretaries with Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah. Mr. Jalbhoy Ardasir Sett is the president of the committee ; Mr. Pestonjee Rustomjee Kanga and Dasthur Jamaspjee Minocherjee, vice-presidents ; Mr. Dinshaw Muncherjee Panthakee and Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, treasurers ; and Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah, honorary secretary. Another office-bearer, Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee Sett, one of the treasurers, also died during the construction of the fire-temple. The plans and designs were prepared by Mr. Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistree, a well-known Parsee architect, who has built several large edifices in Bombay ; and he has entitled himself to the thanks of his community for his gratuitous services from the beginning to the completion of the fire-temple, which has become an architectural ornament to Bombay, suited in every respect for the purposes for which it was intended.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the building was performed on the 23rd May 1886, in the presence of an august assembly of Parsees, by Dastur Dr. Jamaspjee. An extensive *marquee* was erected on the ground upon which the new structure has been raised, where some hundreds of Parsees of all classes assembled to witness the interesting ceremony. Representative priests from Poona and several towns of Gujerat were present. More than a year after the laying of the foundation-stone of the Atash Behram, that is on the 21st August 1887, the ceremony of consecrating a "durrai-meher" or smaller fire-temple, which forms only a portion of the building known as the Anjumani Atash Behram, was performed in the presence of a vast assemblage of Zoroastrians. For four days previously about forty priests had been performing the ceremony, night and day, in connection with the inauguration of the "durrai-meher," under the guidance of the high priest, Dastur Dr. Jamaspjee, which were brought to a close on the morning of the 21st August 1887, when the final ceremony of "jusson" was performed by more than one hundred priests. At the conclusion of the ceremony, an "Anjuman Patra," *i.e.*, letter to the community, from the committee of management, was read by Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah, honorary secretary, congratulating the community on the successful completion of the "durrai-meher," the first of its kind, which was the common property of the community in Bombay. The letter stated that not only the Parsee ladies and gentlemen of Bombay, but also those in numerous stations in India and China, had contributed freely towards its erection, thus showing the sympathy felt by them towards the Bhagarsath mobeds or priests, who had been ousted from office and emolument in the Wadia fire-temple. The letter concluded by declaring that the fire-temple was now open for the performance of all Zoroastrian ceremonies, and that Dr. Jamaspjee had been appointed as its Dastur. A valuable shawl was presented to Dastur Jamaspjee by Mr. Pestonjee Rustomjee Kanga, vice-president of the committee, amidst loud cheers.

During the last eleven years the work of building the "Atash Behram," owing to many unexpected obstacles, made very slow progress. More funds were required, but the working members of the committee were unremitting in their exertions for the eventual success of the project they had in hand, which they have now attained. The building, which has altogether cost about Rs. 2,30,000, has an imposing *facade*, the front walls, which are wrought in Porebunder stone, bearing rich carvings and medallions representing some of the well-known symbols of the Zoroastrian religion. The structure is built after the Persipolitan style, and the frontage particularly is an imitation of the palace of King Jamshed. The latest sanitary improvements are introduced in all parts of the building, which is well lighted and ventilated. The porch is a magnificent work of art, and so is the *sanctum sanctorum* where the sacred fire will be installed with due ceremony on Sunday morning. The *sanctum sanctorum* is about 25 feet long and an equal number of feet in width, and in the centre is placed a marble pedestal upon which will stand the huge silver ewer containing the scared fire. No one, except the officiating priest, is allowed to enter the room which is partitioned off by brass railings, and where, besides the bells which are hung to ring in and ring out the five *gahs* or portions of the day, are to be found swords and other weapons used by the ancient Persians to prevent intruders from defiling the fire. Next to the *sanctum sanctorum* is the prayer hall, which is 55 feet long and 55 wide, the height between the floor and the ceiling being nearly 21 feet. The prayer hall is carpeted with rich Brussels carpets the ceiling being covered with silk and satin bordered with a fringe of silk tassels. The entrance hall is paved with minton-tiles, and on the walls on three sides of it are observed marble tablets bearing the names of the different donors who have given large sums for the construction of certain portions of the building, which are named after them.

On the first floor, approached by a grand staircase, is a magnificent hall 65 feet long and 56 feet wide, the roof, which is about 20 feet high, being supported on four fluted columns with coronas bearing heads of ancient Persian horses in Porebunder stone. The hall, for use on festive occasions, contains at present the portraits of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, C.I.E., and Mr. Shapurji Sorabji Narielwala, and Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Contractor, who are the principal donors, and of Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah, the honorary secretary. The portraits of the other donors and ancient Persian heroes are to be put in hereafter when they are ready. The hall will be called after Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Contractor, who has paid about Rs. 20,000 for its construction. There are two large anterooms on each side of the hall, one of which is intended to be used as a library, which will contain some very rare ancient Persian literature. The trustees of the fire-temple have chosen Sunday since it is considered an auspicious day synchronous with the "Ardibehest Amshaspand Jasan," a holiday sacred to the Archangel of Fire, Health, Cleanliness, and Truth, who is described in the Avesta or Parsee scriptures as the "Son of God." It appears from certain portions of the sacred scriptures of the Parsees that their fire-temples were established by some Kings of Persia who flourshed more than two thousand years ago.

Ancient history reveals that the sacred fire of Frohah was established by King Jamshed on the top of the Gudmand Homand or the Glorious Mountain in the land of Khwarizem, which was subsequently removed thence by King Gustasp, known as Darius Hystaspes, after he gad been proselytised by Zoroaster, and it was installed on the Roshan mountain in Cabul. The sacred fire of Gushasp was in the reign of Cyrus the Great or Kaikhosru enthroned in an ornamental edifice on the borders of Lake Chichast, where the flames of the fire were said to have burnt and destroyed the several idol-temples in the neighbourhood. The sacred fire of Burzin Meher was established by King Hystaspes on Mount Revand on the ridge of Vistasp in Khorasan. The abovenamed three fires, according to Professor West, constitute the fire-Beheram or the Victorious together with the "fires of the world." The "fires of the world," as they are defined in the Vendidad and translated by Professor Darmesteter, are as follows :—(1) corpse burning fire ; (2) the fire wherein excrement has been burnt, such as the fire of the lac makers and of the dyers ; (3) the fire wherein cow-dung has been burnt, such as the fire of a bath ; (4) the fire from the kiln of a brick-maker or from a lime-kiln ; (5) the fire from the potter's kiln ; (6) the fire of the reapers ; (7) the fire of a goldsmith ; (8) the fire of a silversmith ; (9) the fire of a worker in brass ; (10) the fire of a blacksmith ; (11) the fire of an oven, or a baker's fire ; (12) the fire from under a cauldron or kitchen fire ; (13) the fire from an encampment ; (14) a herdsman's fire ; (15) the fire of the field ; (16) the fire of one's own hearth. By the incorporation of these fires after the performance over them of certain purification ceremonies with the recitation of the prescribed prayers lasting close upon a year, and involving an expense of some thousands of rupees, the Behram fire becomes resplendent with celestial brilliance. According to Parsee scriptures, the merit of making a collection of the sixteen fires has been calculated to be equivalent to the gathering of close upon a million and a quarter of ordinary fires. A sacerdotal writer states that, in the halcyon days of the Empire of Persia, there were no fewer than 24,000 fire-temples existing, for the kindling, amongst the followers of the faith, of religious zeal and sacred fervour, and he gives an opinion to the effect that, in the interests of health and of the purification of the atmosphere, it was peremptory that the "beneficial" ratio of one fire-temple to every block of ten Parsee houses should be maintained. The priests in charge of this sacred fire are bound to guard against its defilement by force of arms if necessary, and that is the reason why swords and such other weapons are kept suspended on the walls of the *sanctum sanctorum*, where the fire is constantly fed with sandalwood and frankincense and is not allowed to be extinguished, for if it is once extinguished, it is denuded of all its sacredness. No light either of sun, moon, star, fire, lamp, or lightning should reach it, or be permitted to approach it. It is this sacred fire which, according to Mr. Mill's translation of the Gathas, teaches truth and endows Zoroastrians with the discernment of the doctrines of their faith. It made, according to Mr. Mill, the infallible voice of Zoroaster mighty, because he spoke with the flame of the fire of Ahura Mazda, the Wise Creator.

Since the advent of the Parsees in India about 1200 years ago, this is the second Atash-Beheram (the first in Bombay itself) constructed from funds supplied by the community, the first being that of Iranshaw, or the King of Persia, installed about twelve centuries ago, on a hill at Sanjan. The building of fire-temples on mountains and hills was as customary with the ancient Persians as it was for the Jewish fathers to select elevated places for the offering of sacrifices prescribed by the Hebrew Law. The history of the manner in which the first Atash-Behram came to be established in Sanjan is interesting. When the Parsees left their father land for India after the battle of Nahavand, they met with a terrible tempest at sea, and were on the point of being engulphed in the angry billows. When all hopes of safety were abandoned, the priests belonging to the unfortunate party invoked the assistance of Almighty God and solemnly vowed that, in the event of their reaching their place of destination in safety, they would constitute a Behram fire to be worshipped by the people of their faith. The party having eventually landed in safety at Sanjan, consecrated "Iranshaw" there in fulfilment of their vow, which was in later times removed from one place to another in Gujrat lest it may be desecrated and defiled by those who professed other than the Zoroastrian religion. About two centuries ago the Iranshaw was transferred to Udwada, where it is now installed in a temple, which was renewed and rebuilt about three years ago by the late Bai Motlibai Wadia, and which was designed and constructed by the same Parsee architect who has built the present new Atash Behram. Of the other Behram fires, two are said to exist at the present day in Persia and six in India, one in Navsari, two in Surat, and three in Bombay. These are all proprietary concerns, of which, though they are open to all Parsees, the internal economy and management are entirely in the hands of the founders of the institutions and their successors.

The marble tablet, which is affixed in a prominent place in the wall of the new fire-temple, bears the following inscription : "By the Grace of Hormuzd, the Creator, this Zoroastrian community's fire-temple is built at the joint expense of the Parsees of Bombay and outstations. Its foundation-stone was laid on the 8th day of the 9th month Shahanshai, in the year 1255, Yezdizird corresponding with 23rd May, 1886. According to the Mazdiasnia precepts the Holy Fire has been enthroned for worship in this fire-temple. It has been built at an expense of about Rs. 2,10,000. The establishment and management of the building was undertaken by an influential committee of the Bhagarsaths (descendants of priests) ; Mr. Jalbhoy Ardesir Seth, President ; Mr. Pestonjee Rustomjee Kanga and Dastur Jamaspjee Minockerjee, M.A., Ph. D., Dc. L., Vice-Presidents ; Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw Secretary ; Mr. Dinshajee Mancherjee Panthakee and Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirvai, Treasurers ; and Mr. Dinshajee Dorabjee Mistry, M. S. A., Architect. The late Mr. Khursedjee Nusserwanjee Seervai acted as Joint Secretary from the commencement till the day of his death. Dasturjee Jamasjee Minocherjee Jamasp Asana, M.A., Ph. D., D.c. L. (Oxon.,) has been appointed the High Priest of this Fire-temple, the third day of the month of Ardibehest of Shehanshahi, and month of Khurdad of the Kadmis in the year 1267 of the era of Yezdezird, Bombay, 17th October, 1897, Sunday." More than Rs. 15,000 have been spent during the last year on the performance of certain ceremonies of an expensive and elaborate character. A public feast of the community will be given on Sunday morning, and the whole of the street, where the fire-temple is situated, will be illuminated on Sunday night. The late Mr. Shapurjee Sorabjee Narielwala has presented a silver censer, of the value of about Rs. 8,000, to hold the sacred fire, which will be installed with due ceremony by the high and officiating priests. Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Contractor, Mr. Framroz Papa, and other wealthy Parsee gentlemen have presented several crystal chandeliers and glass globes and crystal wall-shades for use in the fire-temple. Mr. Jamsetjee Sorabjee Kukadaru, a priest, has subscribed Rs. 9,000 towards the building fund, which the Committee have spent towards the construction of a hall in connection with the building to be named after the donor. Thousands of ladies and gentlemen of the Parsee community as well as non-Zoroastrians visited the fire-temple during the week.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Ward.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	2	0	5
B Mandvi	1	0	20
C Bhuleshwar	1	1	26
D Khetwady	0	0	6
E Kamatipura	5[a]	1	27
F Parel	0	0	5
G Mahim	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	11
Total	9	5	103
Total to date	13,514	10,987	

[a] One recent arrival from up-country, Gwalior.

SAME DATE LAST YEAR.

Attacks	6
Deaths	5

No cases or deaths from cholera are reported.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 1,820, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,708, making a total of 5,528 persons. Departures by sea 754, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 4,170, making a total of 4,924 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 604 persons.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The number of patients under treatment in the several Plague Hospitals was as under on Wednesday :—Arthur Road, 80 ; Grant Road, 25 ; Dariasthan, 13 ; Jain, 7 ; Adumji Peerbhoy, 2 ; Hindu Fever, 2 ; and Don Tad, 1.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

A telegraphic message from Cutch Mandvie, received by the Plague Committee yesterday, stated that on the 13th instant there were two fresh admissions in hospital. The total mortality was nine, out of which six deaths were recorded in the hospitals. The number of patients under treatment was 54.

THE LOCAL RELIEF-WORKS.

The daily report of the Relief-works at Clerk Road, shows that on Wednesday last there were 861 persons, including 251 women and 43 children, employed on the works. Forty-two carts were engaged, and 336 men were employed in dragging the carts, 194 men at Worlee and Parel Quaries, Worlee Pumping Station, Julai Hospital, Sankli Tank, Segregation Camp, Arthur Road Hospital, and Clerk Road works ; while 251 women were at work loading carts and breaking stones, and 42 children at the Sankli Tank Segragation Camp.

MEDICAL TRANSFERS.

Surgeon-Lieutenant A. Gwyther has been appointed Medical Officer in charge of the Plague Flying Column No. 3 ; Surgeon-Captain C. H. L. Meyer of No. 1 ; Assistant-Surgeon V. D. Merchant of No. 6 ; and Assistant Surgeon S. M. Mehta of No. 5.

QUARANTINE AND THE STUDENTS.

In reponse to an application from the University Syndicate, the Secretary of the Plague Committee has intimated that students coming to Bombay for examination purposes will be exempt from quarantine, provided they hold a certificate signed by the Registrar that they are visiting Bombay for the purpose of examination, that "they have no excess temperature," and that arrangements can be made for visiting them once in their lodgings for medical examination.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to direct that the Railway Medical Inspection ordered at Londa Station under Government Notification, No. 257-P., dated 11th February, 1897, shall be transferred to Kudchi Station, as soon as arrangements can be made.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHUDDERGHAUT, OCT. 11.

THE first sitting of the Committee appointed by H.H. the Nizam to enquire into, and report upon, the Financial condition of the State has already been held, but from all accounts very little, if any, business appears to have been transacted. The next sitting takes place some day this week, and there may probably then be something to report upon. His Highness has not as yet appointed a day for the interview between himself and the Resident, and altogether affairs in Hyderabad continue in quite an unsettled state.

Two more new appointments have been gazetted in the Nizam's service. Messrs. Cooke and Wright have been appointed to the P. W. D. as Assistant Engineers, the former being posted to the General Branch at Head Quarters, and the latter to the Irrigation Branch at (Indur). The sanction of the Government of India has been applied for to the employment of Mr. Cooke, he being a European. Mr. Fellowes, who has been transferred from department to department lately, and is now on the Reduction List, has apparently at last found a haven of rest, the Nizam's Government having proposed to employ him on the Godavery Valley State Railway Police, when the line is open for traffic, but when, oh ! when will this be ? Mr. Hugh Gough, Assistant to the Inspector-General of the District Police, proceeds on six mohths' leave to Australia as soon after Mr. A. C. Hankin, C. I. E., the Inspector-General, returns from his three months' leave to Europe.

Notwithstanding the perturbed state of the political atmosphere, Chudderghaut is quite gay and lively—what with cricket fixtures, gymkhana meetings, local sports, and cinematographic shows, there has been quite enough of catering for the public. The engagements announced for the future are the playing of the massed Bands of the Nizam's Forces on the Futteh Maidan, to-morrow evening, when there will, of course, be some very good music discoursed, as there are one or two really good Bands in his Highness' Army. The annual cricket concert is fixed for the 18th instant. The programme promises a pleasant and enjoyable evening to the music-loving public, and Dr. Farrington, the secretary of the club, is to be congratulated for having secured the best available talent to assist on the occasion. The concert is to be held under the patronage of Major Nawab Afsur-ud-Dowla Bahadur, C.I.E., Commander, his Highness the Nizam's Forces.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL J. E. CAMPBELL, Staff Crops, has been permitted to reside out of India on vacating his appointment in the Civil Department.

IT is notified that all applications for grant of special leave in extensions of privilege leave, and for conversions of privilege leave into general leave must be submitted through the prescribed channel for the orders of the Government of India.

THE following appointments are made :—Captain R. C. Dundas, Royal Scots, to be Assistant Inspector of Army Signalling, Madras and Bombay Commands, for the cold season. 15th Sikhs.—Captain D. W. Carey, 28th Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant W. C. H. Bunbury, 40th Pathans, to be officiating Wing Officers as a temporary measure. 38th Dogras.—Lieutenant S. B. A. Patterson to be Quartermaster. 42nd Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant E. G. Bromhead, officiating Wing Officer, 31st Madras Light Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity. 3rd Punjab Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Mansel, 2nd-in-command, to be Commandant. Captain L. S. H. Baker to be 2nd-in-Command. Captain G. Murray and Captain D. C. Phillott, Squadron Commanders, to move up in grade succession. Captain Phillott will continue to officiate as *District Recruiting Officer, Pathan District.* Captain H. Kennedy to be Squadron Commander.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, OCT. 12.

IT was understood that as their Highnesses the Thakore Sahebs of Morvi and Gondal would not be able to return from England in time, H. E. the Governor's tour to Kathiawar would be adjourned to some other date than the 24th of the next month. It is not likely that H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal will sail from England till the 18th November. It is now believed that all the principal States would attend even if his Excellency would arrive here at the time with the exception of Morvi, Gondal, Bujana, and Patri Chiefs.

It is said that Government do not consider it advisable to carry out the drainage work in the Rajkote Civil Station, in view of the healthy and sanitary condition of the locality. In that case, we will have a saving of some money which will go to reduce, to some extent at least, the burden of the residents of the station who already complain of having to pay very heavy taxes under the present Municipality.

We hear that the post of Personal Assistant to the Political Agent will shortly be created, especially as Government now require the Political Agent to endorse his opinion on all appeals and petitions forwarded through him.

The next term of our Rajkumar College will commence on the 4th November next, and the Political Agent has requested the Chiefs and Talukdars concerned to see that their sons who attend the institution return to it punctually.

There have been in all 44 candidates for the examination of authorized translators for the Province. These will be examined on the 18th instant, by a Committee consisting of the Judicial Assistant Political Agent, the Educational Inspector, Kathiawar, and the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Halar.

The Dewan of the Gondal State has recently issued his annual Administration Report for the last year, a perusal of which has made an excellent impression on the public mind here.

As already announced in your telegraphic columns, the Gondal State police has got rid of the two notorious outlaws—Amarji and Gowlo. The former was a girasia of Charelia under Gondal, and about 33 years old, and the latter a herdsman of Paneli, under the same State, and about 39 years old. They were staunch friends from the beginning, and some years ago, on being convicted of taking part in the late Sindhi dacoities, were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, most of which term they passed in the Yerrowda jail. A cousin of Amarji was instrumental in obtaining his capture on that occasion on acceptance of a reward of 500 koris. On release Amarji made a demand for the koris from his cousin, and on refusal he murdered a brother girasia, Bharaji, and absconded. This was in July 1893. For full nine months he took shelter somewhere or other, and did not make his appearance till his comrade Gowlo, the other outlaw, joined him. They then abducted four hostages, one each from four different villages under Gondal. Of these one was murdered, one had his nose cut, and the other two were made to pay some money. The State, however, devised all necessary measures for their apprehension, sparing neither time nor money for this object. On the morning of the 6th instant, the Superintendent of the State police, Khan Saheb Pirozeshah Maneckji, who has a large record of distinguished services in the Agency police, on hearing of their presence in the limits of Paneli, only two miles from that village, repaired to the spot with the chief constable, Asaji Dada, on special duty. In the skirmish that then took place both the outlaws were put to death.

This month we had only three cases before the Criminal Sessions held before the Judicial Assistant Political Agent, who was assisted by four assessors, *viz.*, Thakore Shivsangji, Talukdar of Gadhka ; Mr. Motichand Talshi, State Karbhari, Rajkote ; (3) Mr. Rupshanker Rajaram, State Vakil for Navanagar, and Mr. Rewashanker Ratunji, Munsiff of Atkote, under Navanagar. In the first case the accused, an Arab, was convicted of murdering another Arab, on 2nd August last, in a scuffle that took place between them in Jasdan for a hooka, worth Rs. 2-8, and sentenced to transportation for life. The case was committed to the Sessions by the Jasdan State Magistrate. The defence was conducted by Mr. H. B. Shukla, at the instance of the Crown. In the second case the accused, Lakha Giga, of Virpur, under Navanagar, was committed to the Sessions by the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Halar, on a charge of attempting to murder his wife with a knife and of attempt to commit suicide on 1st July. For the former offence he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and for the latter to one month's simple imprisonment. The third case was from the Magistrate, Wankaner State. It involved two individuals charged with setting fire to a girasia's wada in Ludsaria, under Wankaner, on 28th May last, and causing damage to the extent of ten rupees, for which they were convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

The Heir-apparent of H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh and not his Highness, as stated by one of your contemporaries, has gone to Shrinagar. The young prince (Sher Jumakhanji) left here for Cashmere in the last week of September with Mr. Waddington, Principal, Rajkumar College.

Jemadar Sheikh Mahomed Pirbhai, a cousin of Vazier Sheikh Bahaudin of Junagadh, has resigned his functions with reference to sale of land in the districts, (2) registration, and (3) intestate property. The first of these departments has been laid under the control of the Personal Assistant of the Dewan, and the latter two under that of the Sar Nayayadhish.

Junagadh has published rules for departmental examinations of persons holding the offices of fouzdars, karkuns, and sheristedars in the State.

During the six weeks' absence on leave of Colonel Sealy, Alienation Settlement Officer, Junagadh, the Dewan performs the current duties of that office.

The Junagadh State has notified that the time prescribed for submission of appeals against the decisions and orders of the Sadar Adalat to the Huzur Court will be the time for appealing against the decisions and orders of the Rajprakarni Court (that is to say 120 days for appeals in civil and criminal matters and 60 days in miscellaneous matters).

At last Mahomedkhanji, the elder claimant in the Khadia inheritance case appeared before the Rajprakarni Court of Junagadh, through his counsel, Mr. Gokulbhai, barrister-at-law, on the 6th and 7th instant, when statements were recorded, and so many as ten issues framed. Most of these issues involve the question of validity of the deeds passed in favour of each of the two claimants by the last deceased holder of the estate, Fatehkhanji, and the custom of inheritance among the caste of Balocks to which the parties belong. The case was postponed to the 1st of December next, on which date evidence will be recorded.

It is rumoured that Mr. Kalianrai Jetha Baxi, Judge of the Bhayati Court, Junagadh, has tendered his resignation.

DECCAN SARDARS AND THE JUBILEE.

THE following has been sent to us for publication :—

Political Office, No. 84 of 1897.
Office of Agent for Sardars in the Deccan,
at Poona, 13th October, 1897.

From the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Crowe, I.C.S., to Khan Bhadur Dastur Hoshang Jamaspji, 1st Class Sardar, Poona.

Sir,—Under instructions from Government in the Political Department, I am directed to convey to you, her Majesty the Queen-Empress's gracious appreciation of the sentiments contained in the loyal telegram sent by the Poona Sardars of the Deccan on the occasion of the completion of the Sixtieth year of her Majesty's Reign.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) W. H. CROWE, Agent for Sardars.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Taurus, 1,337 tons, Captain A Selbery, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE s s Agapanthus, 2,866 tons, Captain R C Tod, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Johannesberger, 1,846 tons, Captain H Moller, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's. s s Patna, 1,164 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 108 cases opium, 43 horses, and the following passengers :—Surgeon Captain Armers, Major Piers, one gentleman, two natives and 172 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived yesterday morning per Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, Capt A. Mitis, from Trieste and Venice :—Mr and Mrs Lichtenstein and infant and nurse, Mr and Mrs Gilbertson, Miss Shelton Agar, Lieut Shea, Mrs Bamber, Dr Molisch, Mr M Froehner, Mrs C Schlichting, Mr. Bentzien, Master Lichtenstein, and 30 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Trieste s	Mitis	Trieste via Karachi.
	Patna s	Robertson	Busreh, Oct. 1.
	Maria Valerie s	Leave	Yokohama, Aug. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Purulia s	Seddon	Persian Gulf,
	Singapore s	Pizzarello	Genoa, &c.
	Rajpootana s	Castello	Calcutta, &c.
	Taurus s	Selbery	Rangoon.
	Johannesberger s	Moller	Hamburg, &c.
	Agapanthus s	Tod	Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Trieste, for China, &c.
" *Merkara, for Calcutta, &c.*

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 14.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave for twenty-seven days, with effect from the 21st Sept 1897, is granted to the Hon'ble Mr Justice Badrudin Tyabji, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Shaikh Lal Mahomed, Hospital Asst, Baroda Residency Hospital, acted as Residency Surgn, Baroda, from the afternoon of the 17th to the afternoon of the 23rd Sept.

Surg Lieut K V Kukday, 8th Bo Infy, has been appointed Residency Surgeon, Baroda, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 24th Sept.

The Bgdr Genl Comdg Aden Dist and Political Resident at Aden has, with the approval of the Govr in Council, nominated Lieut M H L Gale, 1st Battn R W Fusiliers, to act as Aide-de-Camp to the Political Resident, Aden, during the absence of Lieut E A F Redl on special leave.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

In exercise of the power conferred by Sec 321 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal, Huzur Depy Collr and Magte of the first class in the dist of Thana, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Thana in preparing and making out a list of persons liable and qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Session in the Thana Sessions Division, and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

The Governor in Council has accepted the resignation by Mr. Manchersha Bamansha Marshall of his appointment as Delegate of the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Surat.

Mr C G H Fawcett, I C S, is allowed privilege leave for one month and fourteen days from such date as he may be relieved.

The powers of a Magte of the first class conferred by Govt Notification No. 751, dated the 27th Jan 1897, on Rao Saheb Gajanan Keshav Kanekar, Joint second class Subordinate Judge in the dist of Poona, and any other powers since conferred on him under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, being no longer required, are, under Sec 41 of the Code, withdrawn.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to invest under Sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, Rao Saheb Chandulal Mathuradas Daolatjada, on his resuming charge of his appointment as second class Subordinate Judge of Broach, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court of Broach, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rupees 50.

Mr H J H Henderson, Dist Supt of Police, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension for six months of the furlough on medical certificate granted to him in Govt Notification No 8631, dated the 14th Dec 1896.

Mr E H Moscardi, I C S, Dist Judge and Sessions Judge, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension for one day, without pay, of the furlough on medical certificate granted to him in Govt Notification No 8338, dated the 3rd Dec 1896.

Mr E H Moscardi, I C S, Dist Judge and Sessions Judge, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

A'zam Ramchandra Bapuji Punekar, acting Head Karkun, taluka Hangal in the dist of Dharwar, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in the district.

Mr W J Holland, Dist Supt of Police, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Under Sec 8 (2) of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, the Governor in Council is pleased to specially empower the undermentioned Magistrates of the first class in the district of Nasik to exercise the powers contemplated in Sec 8 (1) of the Act :—Mr J K N Kabrajee, and Khan Bahadur Pherozshah Pestonjee.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 5 of the Act, to appoint Lieut L M R Deas, acting Cant Magte, Poona and Kirkee, and Magte of the first class in the dist of Poona, to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magte of Police.

H E in Council is further pleased under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to invest Lieut L M R Deas with additional powers specified.

H E in Council is also pleased to appoint Lieut L M R Deas, under Sec 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W H Lucas, I C S, to act as Depy Commr and Dist Registrar, Thar and Parkar, during the absence on leave of Mr H C Mules or pending further orders.

Mr W H Lucas, I C S, acting Depy Commr, Thar and Parkar, is granted furlough for two years.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr C Greatheed, on return from leave, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Ahmednagar, Mr W F D Fisher, to be Working Plans Officer, Northern Circle, Mr G P Millett, on relief, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Nasik, and Mr D A Thomson to be Divisional Forest Officer, Surat.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer Mr Hari Vinayak Sathe to the Konkan Survey from 1st Nov next.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Saheb Pir Baksh Mian Muhammad to act as sixth grade Depy Collr, Sind, with effect from the date of his confirmation in the appointment, vice Khan Bahadur Kazi Muhammad Laik, deceased.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Pir Baksh Mian Muhammad to be sixth grade Depy Collr in Sind vice Khan Bahadur Kazi Muhammad Laik Abdul Kavi, deceased.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C R Brendon to act as fourth class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue during the absence of Mr C A Pogson or pending further orders.

Mr F K Boyd, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of extraordinary leave without pay for two days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr S Hornidge, A M I C E, on relief by Mr Greatheed, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Sholapur.

Mr S R Arthur, I C S, Asst Collr and Forest Settlement Officer, Satara, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT (FAMINE).

The undermentioned temporary Asst Surgns have been placed in Medical charge of the Hospital and relief works noted against their respective names :—Mr Gur Dit Singh—Padsali Hospital, Sholapur Dist, with effect from the 21st Sept 1897 ; Mr V N Rego, L M & S—Taoshi Tank Work, Belgaum Dist, with effect from the 18th Sept 1897 ; and Mr M M Sarine—Pathri Tank work, Sholapur Dist, with effect from the 18th Sept 1897.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev P R Harrison, Chaplain of Aden, is granted furlough to England for six months on medical certificate.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G R Duxbury, on return from leave, to be Professor of Forestry, College of Science, Poona.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Bgde Surgn Lieut Col F C Barker, M D, F R C S I, to hold charge of the office of Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, Grant Medical College, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Retired Asst Surgn E J Theobold has been appointed Travelling Medical Inspector between Koregaon and Tasgaon in the Satara Dist with effect from the 13th Sept 1897, afternoon.

Asst Surg V D Merchant has been appointed Medical Officer in charge of the Plague Flying Column No. 6 with effect from the 1st Oct 1897.

Surg Capt C H L Meyer, M D, has been appointed Medical Officer in charge of the Plague Flying Column No. 1 with effect from the 30th Sept 1897, afternoon.

Surgn Lieut A Gwyther, M B, C M, has been appointed Medical Officer in charge of the Plague Flying Column No. 3 with effect from the 27th Sept 1897.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Surgn Capt T E Dyson, M B, C M, to revert to his appointment of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Gujarat Registration Dist, and Bgde Surgn Lieut Col F C Barker, M D, F R C S I, to hold charge of the office of Ophthalmic Surgeon, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, in addition to his own duties pending further orders.

Asst Surgn S M Mehta has been appointed Medical Officer in charge of the Plague Flying Column No. 5 with effect from the 2nd October 1897, afternoon.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H C R John, Exec Engr, was appointed to hold charge of the Jamrao Canal, Third Dist, in addition to his own duties, with effect from 20th Dec 1896.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to promote Mr P N Natesaiyer, L C E, Apprentice Engr, to the rank of Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Provincial Service, with effect from 10th June 1897.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G McC Harrison, Exec Engr, 3rd grade, to hold charge of the Fuleli Canals Dist, in addition to his duties, during the absence of Mr Summers on leave or until further orders.

Mr J B Braddon, offg Depy Accountant Genl, Public Works Dept, for inspection duty, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

Rao Bahadur Vaman Mahadev Bodas and Mr E Wilkin respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy Registrar and Sealer, High Court, Appellate Side, on the 9th Oct 1897, after office hours.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Anant Timmaji Potnis, a sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in such court or courts of the Dharwar Dist as the Dist Judge may assign to him.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Keshavrao Ganesh Ajrekar, B A, LL B, to be Dist Govt Pleader and Public Prosecutor of Belgaum, vice Mr Maheshwar Lakshman Gadgil, resigned.

Mr Bhikaji Govind is appointed under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 The Bombay Civil Courts Act to act as Clerk of the Court the second class Suborordinate Judge's Court at Islampur in the Satara Dist during the absence of Mr Trimbak Moreshwar on leave or until further orders.

BY THE COMMISSIONER.

Central Division.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars in the Nasik Dist are ordered :—Rao Saheb Ganesh Waman Gadre from Peint to Igatpuri, and Rao Saheb Gopal Trimbak Modak from Igatpuri to Peint.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATION.

PLAGUE QUARANTINE AT BOMBAY.

With reference to the letter printed below, from the Secretary, Plague Committee, Bombay, it is hereby notified that the Heads of Colleges and High Schools sending up Candidates to Bombay for the ensuing University Examinations will be supplied with blank forms of su[illegible] certificate as is mentioned in the letter, on their applying for them to the undersigned and stating the number required. Candidates who may have sent in their fees direct and not through the Head of a College or High School, will be furnished with the required certificate on their applying for it and enclosing the receipt granted to them for their fees.

By order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.SC., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 13th October 1897.

Office of Plague Committee, Custom House,
Bombay, 7th October, 1897.

From
The SECRETARY, Plague Committee.
To—DR. MACDONALD,
University Registrar, Bombay.

Sir,—In reply to your letter No 1351, of the 4th instant, I have the honour to inform you that any students coming to Bombay for examination purposes will be exempt from quarantine, provided they hold a certificate signed by you to the effect that they are visiting Bombay for the above purpose, and only the above purpose, and also provided they have no temperature, and that arrangements can be made for visiting them once in their lodgings for medical examination,—I have, &c.,

(Signed) F. W. F. VINING, Lieut., R. N.
Secretary, Plague Committee.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 12th October were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 12th, 11 feet 7 inches against 9 feet 7 inches same date last year. Reaping operations in progress. Preparations for rabi crops commenced. Locusts appeared in Johi, Sehwan, Dadu and Mirpur Batoro talukas, doing slight damage in all but Dadu. Fooder good. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Shikarpur.—Kharif harvesting and rabi operations begun. Jowari blighted in four talukas. Locusts in ten talukas, doing damage in seven. Fodder abundant. Price of jowari 15 seers, wheat 10 seers and rice 9 seers per rupee.

Hyderabad.—Kharif crops being reaped in nine talukas. Locusts in seven talukas, injuring cultivation in five and in two severely. Cotton and rapeseed crop damaged by wind and rain in Hala Taluka; the latter crop also by keon insect. Rice crop being harvested in two talukas. Rabi operations in progress in six talukas. Cattle in fair condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi sowing progressing. Locusts in Jacobabad and Thul injuring crops. Water supply deficient in Sukkar Canal, in Shahdadpur and in Desert Canal. Price of jowari risen by 2 seers and f wheat by 4 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain during week at Dipla 50 cents and at Khipra 18 cents. Locusts in almost all talukas, doing considerable damage at Dipla, Mithi and Chachra. Nara floods destroyed kharif crops in certain dehs of Sanghar and Khipra.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week, maximum 8 cents at Jhalod, minimum 2 cents at Halol. Total for season, maximum 36 inches 1 cent at Godhra, minimum 22 inches 59 cents at Dohad. Reaping of maize progressing, that of bavto commenced. Standing crops in good condition. Cattle healthy. Rabi sowings commenced in some places. Fodder plentiful. Prices stationary.

Kaira.—Rain during week, maximum 60 cents at Thasra, minimum 6 cents at Borsad; average for the district 1 inch 5 3-8 cents. Total for season, maximum 35 inches 13 cents at Anand, minimum 23 inches 75 cents at Kapadvanj; average for the district 29 inches 84 1-5 cents. Standing crops are in good condition. Reaping of bajri continues. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Average prices of food-grains: bajri 10 seers, wheat 7½ seers and rice 7½ seers per rupee.

Broach.—Rain during week, 1 inch 3 cents at Ankleshvar. Total for season, maximum 42 inches 34 cents at Broach, minimum 23 inches 65 cents at A'mod. Standing crops in good condition. Bajri is being reaped and sowing of rabi jowari in progress. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Surat.—Rain slight during week throughout the district, maximum being 2 inches 59 cents at Bulsar, minimum 17 cents at Bardoli. Total for season, maximum 64 inches 35 cents at Pardi, minimum 35 inches 16 cents at Olpad. Weeding in progress. Reaping of bajri and rice commenced in Chorasi, Olpad and Bulsar talukas. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects good. Fodder supply sufficient, and condition of agricultural stock good. Prices continue high.

Khandesh.—Rain more or less in twelve talukas, maximum being 1 inch 85 cents at Dhulia and minimum 11 cents at Chopda. Reaping of bajri, udid and mug continues. Standing crops in good condition. Preparation of lands for rabi in progress. Cattle get plenty of green grass and their condition is improving.

Nasik.—Rain during week 35 cents. Total for season 26 inches 52 cents. Gathering of kharif crops and sowing of rabi in progress. Excessive rain likely to cause injury to crops in the Dindori Taluka. Prices continue high.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain on 6th and 12th: total of week 10 cents: total to date 81 inches 53 cents, being 12 inches above average. Abnormal temperature nil on 6th, 1° warm on 7th, 8th and 12th, and 2° warm on 9th, 10th and 11th. Vapour in air excessive on 9th, 10th, and 12th and normal on other days. Abnormal wind from south-south-east on 6th and 7th; wind normal from 8th to 12th. Lightning on 6th and 10th.

Thana.—Rain during week at Sadar Station 30 cents; at Kalyan 2 inches 67 cents. Total for season at Sadar Station 121 inches 3 cents. No rain during week at Umbargaon and Dahanu. Reaping of early rice commenced in Vada, Murbad, Kalyan, Bhiwndi and Bassein. State of standing crops excellent. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Price of rice second sort, per rupee 6 seers at Mokhada, 6¼ seers at Kalyan, 7 seers at Mahim, 7¾ seers at Bhiwndi, 7½ seers at Thana, Umbargaon, Shahapur and Murbad, 8 seers at Vada, and 8½ seers at Dahanu and Bassein. Cattle healthy except in twelve villages of the Vada Taluka.

Kolaba.—Rain during week throughout the district. More rain would be detrimental; maximum 6 inches 93 cents at Panvel, minimum 73 cents at Uran. Reaping of early crops commenced. Crops in good condition. Price of rice at Alibag 8 seers 6¾ tolas per rupee. Fall in the price of rice at Nagothna, Panvel, Karjat and Mahad by 1 seer 27 tolas, 10 tolas, 75 tolas and 1 seer respectively, and rise at Uran by 24 tolas. Price stationary elsewhere. Fodder supply good. Agricultural stock healthy.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week everywhere, but in parts excessive, maximum being 9 inches 46 cents at Ratnagiri, minimum 1 inch 48 cents at Vengorla. Reaping of early crops in progress. Cattle in good condition.

Poona.—Rain during week at district head-quarter station 4 inches 36 cents. Rain throughout the district, maximum being 4 inches 36 cents at Poona and minimum 6 cents at Indapur. Total for season at district head-quarter station 35 inches 85 cents. Standing kharif crops are good throughout the district, but the recent heavy rain has slightly damaged the bajri crops in Khed, Sirur and Bhimthadi talukas and petha Dhond. Rabi sowing is also in progress throughout the district except in Maval and petha Ambegaon, where the lands are being prepared. The condition of cattle is good, except in the Sirur and Bhimthaddi talukas, where there has been good rain recently and cattle will be benefited. There was a slight fall in the prices of bajri and jowari in Haveli, Maval, Purandhar, Khel, and Indapur talukas and in the pethas of Dhond and Mulshi. Prices were stationary elsewhere.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum being 2 inches 6 cents at Parner, minimum 2 cents at Karjat. Total for season, maximum 29 inches 4 cents at Nevasa, minimum 16 inches 78 cents at Shrigonda. Bajri crops slightly damaged in parts. Rabi sowing in progress. Green grass available everywhere. Condition of cattle improving. District average price of jowari 8 seers 40 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—Rain during week at Sholapur 77 cents, Barsi 5 cents, Madha 83 cents, Karmala 58 cents, Sangola 55 cents and Malsiras 73 cents. Total for season at Sholapur 18 inches 32 cents, Barsi 22 inches 16 cents, Madha 35 inches 42 cents, Karmala 17 inches 94 cents, Pandharpur 25 inches 85 cents, Sangola 22 inches 95 cents, and Malsiras 26 inches 26 cents. Rain sufficient throughout the district. Kharif crops are in good condition. Sowing of rabi commenced in places where it was stopped owing to excessive moisture. Reaping of bajri commenced in places in Pandharpur Taluka. Green grass is sufficiently procurable. Condition of cattle is much improving. Prices slightly risen in Sholapur, Barsi and Karmala talukas, lowered in Sangola and Malsiras talukas, and stationary in Madha and Pandharpur talukas. Price of jowari at Sholapur 9 seers 6 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—Rain during week 1 inch 81 cents at Satara, maximum 4 inches 10 cents at Man, minimum 20 cents at Patan. Total fall 42 inches 99 cents. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops continue. Standing crops good on the whole. Water and fodder sufficient. Cattle fair.

Bijapur.—Rain during week throughout the district, varying from 13 cents at Bagalkot to 1 inch 66 cents at Bijapur. Standing kharif crops in good condition. Rabi sowing in progress in all talukas. General prospects satisfactory. Condition of cattle much improved. Average rate of food-grains 10 seers 15 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain good and timely during week throughout the district, particularly in the affected talukas, maximum being 1 inch 97 cents at Athni, minimum 5 cents at Murgod. More rain still needed in eastern talukas. Water supply sufficient. Standing kharif crops in good condition. Rabi sowing in progress. General prospects satisfactory. Average price of jowari 12 seers per rupee. Condition of agricultural stock, artizans, labourers and cattle improving. Green grass is sufficiently available for cattle. Prices of food-grains have fallen in Athni, Gokak, Sampgaon and Khanapur. Prices stationary elsewhere. Public health generally good. Food supplies sufficient.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district, varying from 7 cents in Karajgi to 1 inch 70 cents in Dharwar. Rabi sowing in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Price of jowari 12 seers 12 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum, being 9 inches 36 cents at Bhatkal, and minimum 5 cents at Mundgod. Heavy rains on coast talukas. They are wanted in above ghat talukas where weeding still continues. Harvest commenced on coast. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Rain during week 1 inch 1 cent. Total for season 31 inches 50 cents. Cultivation of soil for sowing wheat and gram and reaping of bajri progressing. Average price of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram 8 seers 20 tolas, 8 seers 40 tolas, 9 seers 31 tolas, and 7 seers 48 tolas respectively per rupee. No marked rise or fallen since last week. Public health generally good.

Wadhwan.—Weather cold in morning. Rain during week 1 inch 10 cents. Total for season 27 inches 12 cents. Kharif crops good. Weeding of crops continues. Price of bajri 9 and jowari 9½ seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Rain during week 5 cents. Total for season 41 inches 3 cents. Public health, agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Reaping of bajri continues. Cotton sowing continues in parts of Navsari Division. Harvesting of rice commenced in parts of Navsari and Amreli divisions. Land is being prepared for rabi. Price of bajri 22, wheat, 16, rice superior 12, and infeior 17 pounds per British rupee.

PURELY PERSONAL.

MADAME MAUDE VALERIE WHITE and Madame de Navarro (the married name which disguises Miss Mary Anderson) are both inhabitants of the little village of Broadway in Worcestershire. Everybody knows that Miss Anderson used to be able to act; it has fallen to Madame White to find out that Madame de Navarro can sing—as she did in public for the first time on Monday at a concert at Broadway, organised by Madade White. The experiment seems to have been a great success, and the encores—which (of course) she got—meant a good deal more than mere compliments to an old favourite. The newspaper report assures us, in fact, that she is "the possessor of a voice of exceptional power, capable of expressing sentiment and passion, fervour and melancholy. It was quite in accord with the eternal fitness of things that three of the five songs sung by Madame de Navarro were composed by Madame Valerie White herself. It should be added that Madame de Navarro has no sort of intention of going on the concert stage. Her appearance was purely a parochial one.

The *Tailor and Cutter* has a couple of columns on the dress of the Colonial Premiers who recently visited this country. One of the best dressed was Sir William Laurier, respecting whom it is said: "A glance at him sufficed to show that he paid proper attention to his dress, and without being in any way foppish, yet he was a well-dressed gentleman. If the garments he wore were of Canadian make they certainly did credit to that Colony." Sir William Whiteway's clothes are described as being "well cut and smartly made," and "a crease down the centre of front was invariably visible, indicating that they were properly folded when not in wear."

Sir Gordon Sprigg's morning coat was "not a smart production; the fit was loose and the run of the front was not artistic": His trousers were of light cashmere, and their fit was passable, though, in style they were too large below the knee, and, being at the same time rather long, they did not sit well over the boot. just a little more attention to dress would enhance his appearance. A hint of which, no doubt, Sir Gordon Sprigg will make due note.

His present provincial tour proves more conclusive than ever that Mr. George Alexander is essentially the ladies' actor of the present day. Wherever he has gone the local press has had occasion to comment upon the exceptionally large number of ladies attending his performances; indeed, they usually form the great majority of his audiences. In Scotland this is particularly manifest, Mr. Alexander being a Scotsman himself.

The idea of circulating book boxes in rural districts beyond the reach of the free library system, which the Fabian Society is putting into practice with so much success, is by no means a new one. It was extensively practised in the northern counties half a century ago, and originated with the educational committee of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes. One of the most successful of these itinerant libraries was that started by the Earl of Carlisle for the villages on his Castle Howard estate. The growth of newspapers and the easy access by railway for literature of all kinds to most parts of the country have covered most of the ground upon which these travelling libraries worked; but there are still many rural districts where the villages are too small and scattered to maintain their own permanent reading-room in which the plan could still prove most useful.

Ranjitsinhji has a way of scoring with his tongue as neatly as with the bat. Nothing could have been happier than the little speech he made at Cambridge the other evening on the eve of his departure. Take the following, for instance: "It was also a pride to him to know that while he was playing cricket against Australia a relative and a dear one, his uncle—was fighting for his Queen—(Cheers)—on the frontier in India. He could assure them that if they knew the feelings, as he did, of the Indian troops, and especially the Rajputs, England need never fear a foreign foe." What could have been more felicitous than this?

The Bishop of Sierra Leone (formerly Canon Taylor Smith), who accompanied the recent Ashanti expedition as chaplain, is now at home, and has been making some interesting statements regarding the doings of King Prempeh: At Coomassie he came to a grove of silk cotton trees, which were the fetish of that country, and there among the trees he saw the remains of hundreds of people who had been executed to please the King and people. He believed it would be within the mark if he said he saw thousands of bodies lying there. Benin is not more than thirty miles from where steamers pass, and yet there this year "they crucified and mutilated men, women, and children." Let us hope that that little game has now been ended for ever.

The sacred burying place of the Kings of Coomassie was their treasure-house where the gold dust was preserved, and the Bishop tells that—every three months the King had to visit this burying-place of his ancestors, and then twenty slaves were sacrificed. A skewer was pushed through their cheeks, so as to hold their tongues down, lest they should repeat the King's oath and be set free. Then, at a given signal from the King, their heads were struck off from behind and fell into a brass basin. This basin, the Bishop says, is now in London.

King Prempeh, who was only twenty-four years of age, and who had revelled in all this blood-spilling, is, the Bishop says, now one of his congregation in Sierra Leone, and only shortly before he left he taught him at his own request the Lord's Prayer. "This man used, as a nightly amusement, to send for a slave and have her killed before him. Then, whilst his numerous wives gathered round him and flattered him by telling of his greatness, he warmed his feet in his victim's blood." This beats the atrocities of King Mwanga hollow.

The Rev. S. Baring-Gould has been on a visit to St. David's collecting materials for a new historical novel, the scene of which is to be laid in the twelfth century. He was delighted with the cathedral, and went out twice to St. David's Head. He was immensely struck, not only with the similarity of names in Wales and those in Devon and Cornwall, but with the countenances and manners of the people resembling those of the West-country, while of the natural features of the country he said to a friend: I was at Carn Goch, near Llangordock, where there is a large ancient fortress a quarter of a mile long, and I find that the St. David's Headland Stone remains show exactly the same arrangement as at Carn Goch. I saw the fallen cromlech. We have a hill at Dartmoor that is fortified on precisely the same principle, with chambers in the wall. There are hundreds of these at Carn Goch, and several at St. David's. Mr. Baring-Gould discredits the common belief that they were sentry-boxes.

The other afternoon two teams of full-blooded Choctaw Indians from the reservation in Indian territory were to play a game of regulation Indian Ball in Kansas City. The match had been arranged for the previous Saturday, but on it being postponed it came out that one of the principal players, Wah-Te-Nish by name, had another engagement for that day, having in fact been condemned to be shot for murder. Application was, however, made to the Choctaw Governor for a postponement of the execution in order that Wah-Te-Nish might take part in the game and the request was granted.

In his work entitled "Introduction a la Medecine de l'Esprit," M. Maurice de Fleury devotes a chapter, summarised in this week's *Lancet* to tobacco-smoking from the point of view of men of letters. Balzac professed a fanatical aversion to tobacco in all its forms, and was constantly employed in an endeavour to purge the *Regie*. In his books he invaribly covers with contempt the characters whom he portrays as smokers, and an entire chapter in his "Treatise on Modern Stimulants" consists exclusively of fulminations against the weed and its worshippers.

Next, Victor Hugo: "The author of 'Les Miserables' was likewise no smoker. As Theodore de Banville once said, 'In the house of Victor Hugo, Peer of France, no one has ever even attempted to smoke.' In this connexion an anecdote suggests itself. One evening in the master's home one of the guests, Villiers de l'Isle-Adam, I think, was vaunting the beneficent effects of a cigarette on a creative imagination. The great poet at once rose in revolt. 'Believe me,' said he, 'tobacco is more hurtful to you than beneficial; *it changes thought into reverie.*"

Finally, M. Emile Zola: "I have no definite opinion on the question.. Personally, I gave up smoking ten or twelve years ago on the advice of my medical attendant, at a time when I believed myself to be affected with heart disease. But to suppose that tobacco exercises an influence on French literature raises a question of such magnitude that the most rigid scientific proof alone could dispose of it. I have known great writers who smoked without stint, but their intellects were not one whit less acute. If genius be a neurosis, then why seek to cure it? Perfection is such a very tiresome thing that I very often regret having broken myself off the tobacco habit. And as I know nothing more about the question I do not dare to enlarge upon it."

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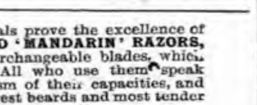

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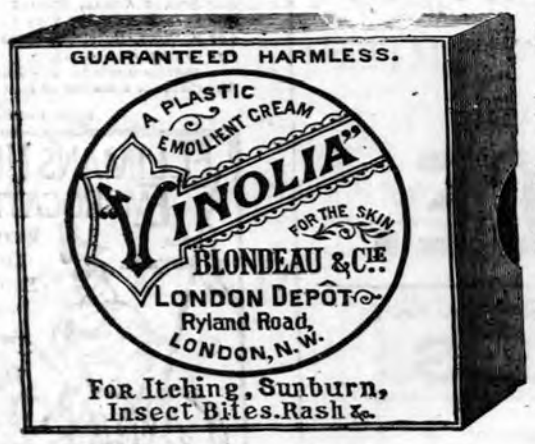

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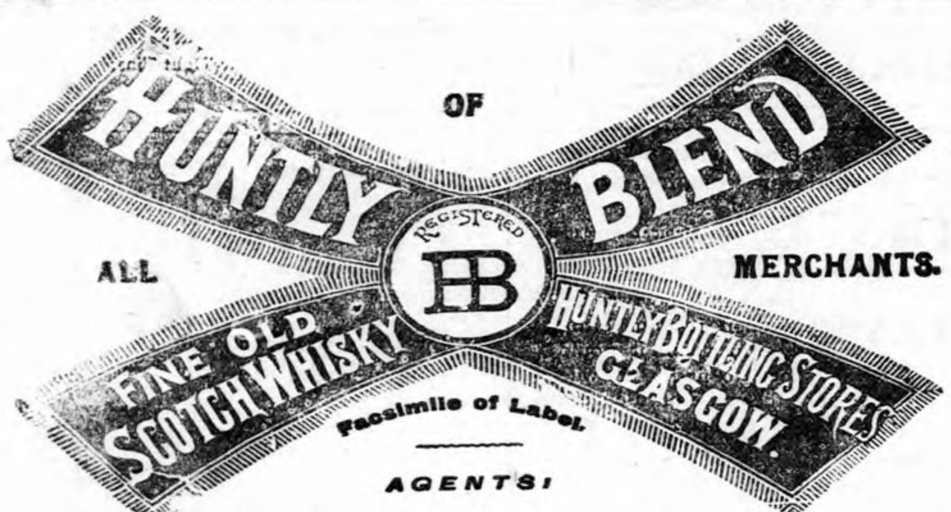

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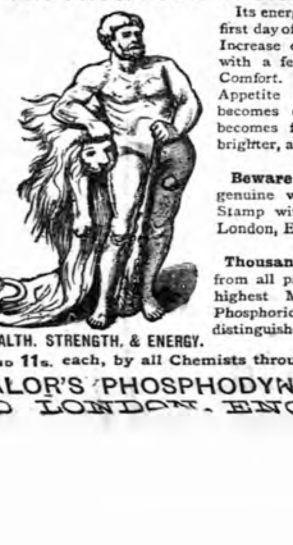

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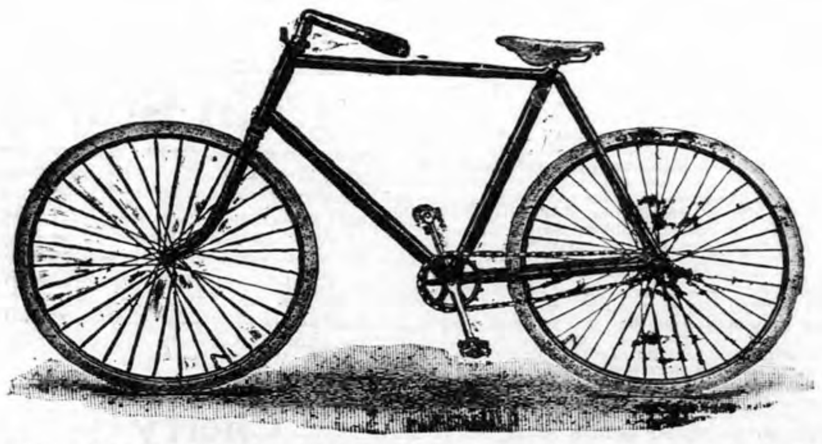

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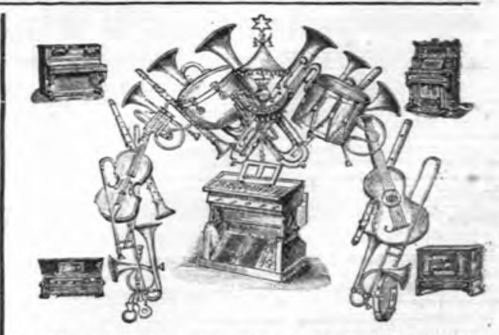

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